AUGUST 31, 1887.

and satronage.

I will devote all my time to the business of Tidwell & Pope.

R. W. TIDWELL.

ALL KINDS!

CUT PRICE SALE!

Children's Suits! BROS.

SCIPLE SONS. SONS.

ps. Stove Thimbles, Fire Brick, e Shingles, Plasterers' Hair,

t Grate and Smith Coals. BKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA

Safe Deposit Company,

AND 2 CONSTITUTION BUILDING. K \$100,000.00.

ABBOTT & SMITH, Attorneys. is that you have your titles warranted. Are nard against luke-warm bidding by announcing ANTY COMPANY." Are you seeking a loan

arranty on your title transferable as collateral

nale Institute



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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1887.

IOWA DEMOCRATS.

Meeting of the State Convention at Des Moines.

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY SECTIONS.

ement of President Cleveland-The Treasury Surplus Sympathy for Ireland Other Political News.

DES MOINES, Iowa, September 1.- The state lemocratic convention met here today at eleven o'clock. District caucuses had pre viously designated committee memberships that a preliminary organization was soon afthe afternoon Cato Sells was made permanent chairman. Every county presented and in nearly every case by a full delegation, 619 delegates being present, Nominations were: Governor, Major T. J. Anderson; lieutenantgovernor, J. M. Elder; supreme court judge, Charles S. Fogg; superintendent of public in-struction, H. W. Sawyer. All on first ballot

Governor, J. M. Elder: supreme court judge, Charles S. Fogg; superintendent of public instruction, H. W. Sawyer. All on first ballot in each case.

The report of the committee on resolutions requested that the platform be adopted by sections, which was agreed to.

The first resolution was adopted unanimonsly, and the second was adopted after the insertion of the words "and tobacco." After the adoption of the second resolution a motion was carried by a close vote instructing the officers to send a cablegram to Mr. Gladstone. The other resolutions were adopted without dissent, until the liquor plank was read. The committee had disagreed. Colonel Mackey, in behalf of the minority, presented a substitute favoring "a judicious regulation of the liquor law and the practice of local option." This was voted down after a heated discussion, and a motion to strike out local option from the plank was also adopted. The original report was adopted and, complete, is as follows:

We commend the fidelity of President Cleveland to the obligations of his high trust and congratulatory unon the economy, courage, honesty, and patriotism of his administration and we certifully approve the public land policy of the president. Land grabs to the extent of millions of acres have been resioned to the public domain and reserved for actual settlers only, and attempts of cattle syndicates to close and appropriate large tracts of public land to their own uses have been defeated.

The continuance of the democratic administration is a guaranty that not an there acres shall be granted to speculators or corper ritions. The civil service of their office for the manipulation of party politics,

The public debt has been steadily decreased and we favor a centinuance of the policy of the appropriation of surglus revenues to the payment of the debt es rapidly as possible.

We commend the efficiency, liberally and impartiality of the person department in the adjustment of claims under the present laws, and we favor such further legislation of will make

business.

8. We are opposed to all sumptuary flegislation and in favor of the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law and the substitution in its stead of local option and a carefully guarded license law, with a minimum license 6 of \$500 for the better control of the liquor traffic.

9. We believe that railroad companies are public corrections and therefore subject to public control.

sorror ations and therefore subject to public control. We deen n i such legislation by congress and the state legislation of the state and interstate transportation of freight and passengers. The principles of the Reagan bill are reasonable and should be unde public, no discrimination against individuals or localities, no rebates for drawback, the same charge for sorror recycle for all pressus and the face transportation of any and favor the cheap transportation of all. We believe that the first-class roads can profitably carry passengers at two cents per mile, and we demand a law restricting them to such charge. We are opposed to special tribunals for the retilement of railroad questions, and especially o such tribunals having power to suspend the laws of the land, and we, therefore, favor the dissolution of all such tribunals and believe that ordinary courts should be vested with full power to enforce the just obligations of the country and to award framages to personsjiniumed by their violation.

10. Every citizen of the state is expected to vote, and his vote should be as effective as the vote of any other citizen. We denounce, as in violation of this right, and as practically condemnation of the majority of our people, the Infamous genymander made by the republicans in the last general assembly by which small minority of the people were vested with full court old the law making power and we pledge our best endeavors to restore tepresculation awarding to population the right of the majority to rule. We cordially invite the co-operation with us of all persons in ascord with the principles in our endeavor to carry them into effect.

11. Resolved, That we favor such legislation as will grant to employes for corp orations, the liberty to buy of whom they pleuse.

Adjourned since the

CHAMBERLAIN'S COMMISSION.

Representatives on the Fisheries Dispute. Washington, September 1.—Until officially advised of the appendment of negotiators by the British government, to consider the question in dispute between the United States and Great Britain relative to the fisheries, it is possible that no selection will be made of reppossible that no selection will be made of representatives of the United States government. It is believed at the department of state that the first conference will be held some time during the fall or next winter. The place of meeting has not yet been decided upon, but the indications are that the negotiators will meet first in Washington and then proceed to Halifax.

Washington, September 1.—The debt statement issued today shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of August to be \$4,899,475.41; decrease of the debt since June 20, 1887, 29,624,370.24; cash in the treasury, \$459,901,729.89; gold certificates outstanding, \$88,765.34; silver certificates outstanding, \$414.876,385; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$143.876,385; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$46,981,016; fractional currency, not including amount estimated as lost or destroyed, \$6,943, 101.7

alongomeny, Ala., September 1. [Special.]—Mrs. Alice M. White, wife of Captain J. M. White, of the legal firm of Requence, White & Long-died this morning. She was a Miss Cowart, of Clayton, Barbouro county, whither her remains were taken to night.

The Trials at Morehvad.

LEXINOTON, Ky., September 1.—In the Rowan circuit court, at Morehead today, Pigman and Perry, charged with the murder of Caig Tolliver, were cleared after two hours delicentation of the jury. Everything at Morehead is quiet and no danger is apprehended from an outbreak,

Rumors That the Telegraph Has Also Been Sold.

Baltimore, September 1.—The Baltimore and Oldo Express company today passed into the hands of the United States Express company, and its employes were notified of the change. There will, for the present at least, be no changes in employes, and reports will be made to the general manager as heretofore. Speaking of the sale, Mr. John K. Cowan, counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio company, said:

THE EXPRESS TRANSFER.

He declined to say what the percentage will

A report was current on the stock exchange day, said to emanate from directors of the emsylvania railroad, to the effect that the

absorb the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph lines, and the Pullman Car company the Baltimore and Ohio palace car system.

Vice President Spencer, in answer to an inquiry on the subject today confirmed the disposal of the plant of the Baltimore and Ohio express company, and of the execution of the contract between the railroad company and United States express company for thirty years, but declined to give any further particulars. He, however, regarded the arrangement as quite advantageous to the interest of the railroad company and express company, Mr. Spencer stated that there was no truth whatever in the statement as to negotiations with London bankers for the control of the company, or that the house of Garrett & Sons was selling or intending to sell its holdings and knew of no such intentions on the part of any other large holders. He treated as absurd the statement that the Pennsylvania railroad had advanced, or was advancing, any money to the Baltimore and Ohio company looking to its control, or for any other purposes. The control of the company had not, and would not, pass into any rival hands. It would continue as an independent trunk line, with the interests of all classes of stockholders fully and amply cared for, working, it is hoped in such harmony with connecting and competing interests as would secure the best results for all. The company is doing a large business, and has met and was prepared to meet promptly all its obligations of every character.

THE ROBBERY AT SACO. Friends of the Absconding Clerk Think His

days ago, when talking with a triend about his future plans, he said he expected to be a thousand miles away in September. His mother was prostrated by the shock. His brother, Harry, who holds a responsible position in the American express office, has gone to Montreal in search of the absconder. Bank Examiner Richards will begin work on the books today. From facts that have been learned, Treasure Kelly and etch have been learned.

A ROUGH TIME AT SEA.

on the 24th. The deck load became loose and several of the crew were hurt. The crew were about to take to boats when the schooner Morangie came along and took them on board. The Morangie's provisions gave out and a steamer took the wrecked men on board Angust 29. The men lost everything but what they stood in.

Vicasbure. September 1.—Fully 65 per cent of the cotton in Rolling Fork, Deer creek and Lake Washington sections has been stripped of its leaves as though fire had swept over the broad fields, which, three days ago, had looked so promising.

A special from Carencro to the Times-Democrat says: "The cotton in this section is cut short fully 50 per cent on account of the worms."

New York, September 1.—The Commercial Cable company this morning issued a circular giving a reduction of cable rates on and after September 15, 4887. The tariff will be twolve cents per word to Great Britain, Ireland and Prance, and fifteen cents per word to Germany.

Peculiarities of the Weather in

Texas.

"The statement that the Battimore and Ohio Express has been sold to the United States Express company is not correct. There has been simply a contract entered into be-States express is to run the Baltimore and Olio for thirty years, for which the former is to pay the latter company a certain percentage of carnings."

be. It is now very generally believed here that the sale of the express is not the last of the deals of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad

Pennsylvania railroad, to the effect that the Baltimore and Ohio paper taken up yesterday was only a renewal. Another report said that an agreement had been made between J. S. Morgan, A. J. Cassett and Robert Garrett for the transfer of majority of Baltimore and Ohio railroad stock, in the interest of syndicate, in which the Pennsylvania railroad and Jay Gould are said to be equally interested. According to the story the Western Union will absorb the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph lines. and the Pullman Car company the Baltimore and Ohio palace car system.

Friends of the Absconding Clerk Think His Mind Deranged.

Saco, Me., September 1.—Some of the friends of Frank C. McNeilly, absconding clerk of the Saco Savings bank, think he is deranged. They say he has been acting very queerly and has complained of head trouble. When Cashier Kelley left the bank in charge of the clerk the inner vault where the cash and securities were kept was locked. No one but the treasurer and the president was supposed to know how to open the safe, but McNeilly must have studied the combination when the vault was open some time during the treasurer's absence, and found it an easy task to carry out his plan. He has been living beyond his means ever since he worked in the bank. He wore fine clothes, often hired livery stable teams, and always had plenty of spending money. Some bills he has left unpaid, togother with sundry amounts borrowed from friends. A few days ago, when talking with a friend about his future plans, he said he expected to be a thought of the same of the same had been been by the sand miles away in Sentember. His mother

urer Kelly and other bank officers are led to accept an entirely new theory regarding the robbery. It was thought yesterday that McNeilly must have studied the combination to a steel chest inside the inner safe at some previous time while the treasurer was absent, and had kept his secret until his plans were fully developed. Today bank officials think McNeilly confiscated the bonds on the first of August, while engaged in cutting coupons, and that he did not get access to the security vault on the day he left the bank. What disposition he has made of the negotiable bonds since August first is not known, but he has been making frequent trips to Portland of late, and it is supgust first is not known, but he has been making frequent trips to Portland of late, and it is supposed he has been taking steps toward selling them. The \$3,500 which he stole was all the cash the drawer in the safe contained, but had he succeeded in working the combination of the steel chest, he could have taken millions of money and negotiable securities. This makes it seem all the more probable that he did not open the chest, but had stolen the bends on the first of August, when coupons were cut. In place of the package of bonds stolen, he left a dummy in the shape of a package of old letters, so that at a glance of the pile of bonds it would not have awakened suspicion.

A Steamer Picks Up a Shipwrecked Crew in A Steamer Picks Up a Shipwrecked Crew in Midocean.

New York, September 1.—The steamer City of Alexandria, which arrived from Havana today, brought the shipwrecked crew, seventeen men and captain, of the German bark Lena, from Pensacola to the Netherlands. She left Pensacola August 17th. She experienced a storm on the 23d, which became a hurricane on the 24th. The deck lead became losse and

Washington, September 1.—A dispatch from Key West, Fla., was received this morning at the office of the Marine hospital service, which stated that the number of cases of yellow fever reported there to September 1 was 274, and the number of deaths 62, an increase of 17 cases and 9 deaths in the past nine days. The situation is regarded at the office as Stightly favorable, since the mortality is, on the whole, comparatively low as yet. The new cases are almost entirely confined to children.

Damage to the Cotton Crop.

NAMEVILLE, Tenn., September I.—[Special.] A diseastch from Johnson City conveys the pleasing news that Mrs. Governor Taylor is now improving rapidly, and that the governor will seturn to Nashville in a few days.

DROUTH OR FLOOD.

Rumors That the Telegraph Has Also Been

GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY THE WATERS.

Houses Floating Off-Cattle Drowned-Several Lives Reported as Lost-Great Damage to Crops. Morgan, Texas, September 1.-The hardest

ain that ever fell in this country began Tues day night, and has continued without cessa-tion. The damage to farmers in low valley lands in every portion of the county is esti-mated at thousands of dollars. The Texas Central and Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe rail-ways are badly damaged, and it will be many days before either of them can move trains.

The following business houses with all goods

went down Bosque river: Messrs. Sellers & Hamilton's dry goods stere, Sam Frank's grocery store, M. McHail, groceries; J. H. Justice, saddle shop; Anderson's furniture store and three cotton gins. Nine residences were washed away, besides three houses which are entirely gone. Every house in town is damaged. Life is all that many of the citizens have left. At Whitney, twenty-two miles east, in Hill county, a number of houses

miles east, in Hill county, a number of houses were washed away.

At Meridian, a men, whose name could not be learned, was swimming to his house to try and save some of the contents, when the water became too swift for his strength, forcing him into the current and drowning him. Between here and Cleburne, a distance of thirty miles, there are eight washouts on the Santa Fe road. Three of the number are large iron bridges, which span the Nolan river at different points. On the Texas Central between Morgan and Whitney, two large iron bridges which have stood the storms for years are completely destroyed. Between here and Hico, on the Central road, thirty-one nriles distant, there are eleven bridges washed away. The loss to the railroad is over \$100.000. No estimate can yet be made of the loss in small towns and farms.

The Western Union Charged With Furnish ing Them With Quotations.

The Western Union Charged With Furnishing Them With Quotations.

Chicago, September 1.—A new feature in the war which the board of trade is waging against bucket shops is the appearance in the field of the Underground Conduit company.

This company is charged by the board with furnishing bucket shops with wires in the city limits. The manager of the board of trade quoting department was yesterday instructed to notify the Underground company that if it did not stop furnishing facilities to the bucket shops, in violation of the state law, the facts and evidence in the possession of the board would be laid before the next grand jury and an indictment asked for.

The Postal and Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph companies continue to charge the board of trade with favoritism to the Western Union. They say that the Postal wires were ordered out of the open board of trade while the Western Union continues to do business there and has increased its operating force in its open board office. They also say that McCampbell's bucket shop at Cincinnati is circulating Chicago board of trade quotations all over the country over the Western Union wires.

THERE WAS NOT A SHAKE To Disturb the Feelings of the People of

Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., September I.—[Special.]
There is general rejoicing in Charleston today.
The weather is bright and bracing, and the city seems as if a great weight was lifted from it.—The anniversary of the earthquake passed off without a single shake. Very few people in the city slept last night. The repetition of the shock on the 27th, and several shocks afterwards, looked very much like there was to be repetition of the disaster of the 31st of August, 1886. Most of the negroes spent the night in the churches or in the open air religious meetings. The streets were deserted before 10 p. m., and very few whites went to bed at all, most of them sitting up the entire night. Charleston is now entirely rebuilt, over for million dollars having been expended in building in twelve months, and a very cheerful feeling now prevails. The prospects of the crops is splendld, and everything indicates a big business boom. Charleston.

WOOD CARVERS STRIKE

On Account of Their Best Work Being Trans ferred. CHICAGO, September 1.—For the first time in the history of the model village of Pullman, the Palace Car company, for which all the in-habitants work, was beaten today in a strike. Ninety-three carvers, employed in the car shops, quit in a body this morning, because, as they stated, work at which they were able to make the most money had been taken from them and given to the cabinet makers, who would do it cheaper. The foreman of the de-partment said that the work was transferred partment said that the work was transferred to the cabinet makers simply because on account of the rush of work the carvers were unable to handle it. The carvers are the best organized of any of the workmen at Pullman, and their leaders stated, in conversation during the afternoon that they would not go back unless the work in question was given them again. A conference was held with the foreman before evening and the company decided to accede to their demands, the first instance of the kind on record. The carvers will return to work tonorrow morning. will return to work tomorrow morning.

SWINGING IN THE CLOUBS.

A Trapeze Performer's Accident at a County

Pair.

Princeton, Mo., September 1.—At the Mercer county fair yesterday afternoon Randall Blakslee, a half-breed Indian, made a balloon ascension hanging to a trapeze bar. The balloon shot up suddenly, giving Blakslee a wrench, and he was unable to pull himself on the bar, but managed to hold himself up by a loop which he had drawn around his wrist. After traveling about a mile and a half, reaching the altitude of 2,000 feet, the balloon began to descend, but the poor fellow's strength gave out, and when within five hundred feet of the earth his grip relaxed and he fell, alighting on his feet in a corn field, his thighs being broken and driven into the trunk of his body.

Bresbach's Wheat Sold.

San Francisco, September 1.—The sale of six thousand tons of wheat for the benefit of the creditors of the recent bull operators, Dresbach & Rosenfeld, occurred on the produce exchange this forenoon. The first sale of one hundred tons was made at 1.23½ per cental. The succeeding three hundred tons sold down to 1.22½, after which the price rose quickly to 1.25, and the final sales were made at 1.27. The prices obtained were considerably higher than had been deemed possible.

Proceedings of the Dentists.

FORT MONROR, Va., September 1.—The clinics had the attention of the Southern Dental association today. Papers were read by Doctors Starr, of Philadelphia; Parr and Evans, of New York; Lester, of Virginia; Datner, of South Carolina; Genese, of Maryland; Staples, of Texas; Wincklock, of Georgia; Morgan, of Missouri; Knapp, of Louisiana; Patrick, of Illinois, and a lecture delivered by Dr. Yolnger, of California, on the transplantation of teeth with practical illustrations.

Columnus, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—Martin Culpepper, charged with the killing of his wife in Russell county, has had a preliminary trial and has been placed under a twelve hundred dollar bond.

THE JUDGE AND CONSUL. Officials Fight on the Streets of Paso del

Et Paso, Texas, September 1.—At fi c'clock yesterday evening United States Consul Brigham and United States agent of the Masceloris Apaches went to the controcom of Judge Zubia, magistrate at Paso del. Norte, to transact some business regarding the recovery of horses stelen from Indians. They watted until 5 o'clock, and then went to the residence of the judge to see why he did not come according to agreement. He told them his interpreter was not present and he had more important business on hand, and the consul and Cowart walked away.

They felt considerably insulted, and Brigham said he would inform his government. Zubia ran several stens down the walk and, coming up behind Brigham, struck him a heavy blow over the head. Judge Zubia, in an interview last night regarding his assault upon Consul Brigham, said:

"Brigham and Cowart had waited at the court room from two to five p. m. I did not keep my engagement with them because I had been detained at home by a sick wife. My interpreter says the consul used language when speaking to me that he did not interpret more than half of it to me. Thereupon I ordered Cowart and Consul Brigham from my residence. On the street the consul continued to use violent language, and I, without any weapon, ran down to him and struck him on the head with my hand."

The latter started to use his cane and Zubia ran into the house and locked the affair to Washington, corroberated by Agent Cowart.

Washington, corroberated by Agent Cowart, at the parties concerned, and no international complications are expected to result. The elegram has been placed upon the files

A ROCK BETWEEN THE RAILS. Dastardly Attempt to Wreck a Passenger

Train in Illinois.

Pekin, Ill., September 1.—A bold attempt was made last evening to wreck the Indiana, Bloomington and Western eastbound passenger train that left Pekin at 8 o'clock, at Leslie station, six miles east of this city. The east and west-hound passenger trains, due at 8 o'clock, arrive and passenger passed Lestic all right. It was between this time and 8:15 that some persons carried a large stone, weighing a couple of hundred pounds, twenty-five feet, and placed it between the rails of the main track. The east-pound passenger train very fortuntely had a passenger for Leslie station. The engineer was notified and had slowed up, when his tengine struck a stone, throwing over the stone, and the forward trucks left the track. The train was delayed nearly an hour. Had it not been for this one passenger, there would have been a smashup, as the train would have dashed into this rock obstruction at full speed. The only theory given for this devilish act is that of robbery. The officials of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western will investigate the matter.

Which Will Likely Be Declared "An Accident" by the Coroner's Jury.

Birmingham, Ala., September I.—[Special.]—Full particulars were received this afternoon of a bloody tragedy at Dunavant's Camp, on the Columbus and Western railway, 20 miles from the city. Last Sanday, a desperado named Boyd Fleming shot a negro laborer at the camp. Fleming was not arrested, and walked around the camp for three days with a gun, and threatened to inaugurate a wholesale slaughter of negroes. Yesterday afternoon a negro gambler named Monroe Johnson boasted that he would kill Flemming that night. Fleming lived in the house of his brother-in-law, John Foster, near the camp. About 10 o'clock last night Mrs. Foster, Fleming's sister, stopped out in the yard, and was instantly shot dead by the negro Johnson, who was concealed near the house. The fatal shot was from a shotgun loaded with buckshot. The load took effect in the woman's breast, and she died instantly. Johnson escaped in the darkness, and has not been captured. A warrant was sworn out today for the arrest of Fleming for shooting the negro Sunday, but he took to the woods, and swore he would not be taken alive. It is thought that Johnson in the dark mistook Mrs. Foster for Fleming, and fired the fatal shot before he discovered his mistake. Which Will Likely Be Declared "An Acci-

fired the fatal shot before he discovered his

INDIANA KUKLUX.

The White Caps Beat a Justice of the Teace Unmercifully. The White Caps Beat a Justice of the Teace Unmercifully.

New Aleany, Ind., September 1.—Taesday night a gang of lawless men in Spencer township, Harrison county, calling themselves "white caps," took from his bed John Hiederbrant, a popular citizen, who last April was elected justice of the peace by nearly unanimous vote, and tying him to a tree, beat him unmeroifully withhickory switches. They told him they were not pleased with his decisions, and charged him with cruelty to his family. The same night, at Depauw, they warned a saloon keeper to stop selling liquor and at Frenchtown they awakened the postmaster. Paul Henricott, told him what they had been doing, and ordered him, under penalty of a hundred lashes, to spread the news quick. They had previously warned a widow named Dougherty that she must not marry a young man to whom she was engaged. Her friends have organized for her protection.

Chinamen in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles. Cal., September 1.—Chinatown, in this city, was completely burned out four weeks ago and a new location was decided upon. People congregated in such force at the site of the proposed new Chinatown this afternoon and used such storny language that the owners had to promise not to locate the Chinese there. It is expected that the Chinese will find great difficulty in securing any location in the city.

Undoubtedly a Bad Character. Undonbtedly a Bad Character.

Springfrid, Mo., September 1.—Green Walker, for whom several Bald Knobbers, at Ozark, were fined for whipping, has located in the eastern part of Green county. Since setting there neighbors' houses have frequently been burglarized. Yesterday morning Walker found a bundle of hickory switches at his front door, accompanied by a written warning to leave the neighborbood within one week.

IRISH DEFIANCE

Of the Proclamation of the League.

MR. DILLON ANNOUNCES A MEETING.

He Says the People of County Clare Will Meet Whether There is Bloodshed or Not-English Liberals.

direct attention to the proclamation of a meeting announced to be held in County Clare.
"The proposed meeting," he said, "was perfectly legitimate and one the people would insist upon holding. Any disorder or bloodshed that resulted would be on the head of the government. ernment. The rack-renting, exterminating, ruffianly land lords, who feared public opinion wanted bloodshed." He would tell them the

ruffianly land lords, who feared public opinion wanted bloodshed." He would tell them the meeting would be held whether or not there was bloodshed.

Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, said he feared that the speech of Mr. Dillon would not fail to have the effect of infiaming the people. In proclaiming the Clare meeting the government had only followed the example of Earl Spencer, who had invariably suppressed public meetings, whonever he thought they would be likely to lead to disturbance. The district in which this meeting was Fannounced! to be held was the most disturbed district in Ireland, where, by far the largest proportion of crime was committed. The action of the government was not due to pressure from the landlords. As to the responsibility for what might happen if the proclamation should be defined, that would not rest upon the government which desires to preserve the peace, but upon those who advised the people to resist the laws. [Cheers.]

Mr. Healy asked the house to consider what the proclamation meant. He said it meant the stopping of the people's utterance, when their voices should be loudly heard. The people's only chance during the coming winter of getting fair play lay in their boldly assembling in public.

Mr. Robertson, liberal, read Mr. Stephen's definition of an unlawful assembly, and contended that the proposed meeting did not come within that definition.

Mr. T. P. O'Comor said he considered that the proclamation simply meant that the government had proclaimed war against the Irish people.

The motion to adjourn was rejected—97

people. The motion to adjourn was rejected--97 The motion to adjust the first to 61.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Healy's question, as to what steps should be taken in view of America's objection to receiving the pauper immigrants said that the government would allow no more money for the transportation of such persons during the remainder of the year.

evening, an informal conference was held be-tween the Parnellites and English home rulers, and Messrs. Convbeare and Phillip Stanhope offered to join Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien in addressing the meeting of the Clare branch of the league. They say they will not flinch from

Affairs in Bulgaria.

Sofia, September 1.—Prince Ferdinand presided at a council held today to consider the porto's official notifications that Turkey has assented to Russia's proposal to send General Ernroth on a special mission to Bulgaria. The cabinet crisis continues, but it is believed that Stambuloff will be able tomorrow to announce definitely the formation of a cabinet.

London, September 1.—The Standard's Sofia correspondent telegraphs that he has authority for stating that General Ernroth's entrance into Bulgaria will be forcibly resisted if necessary.

The Duke was Abed.

London, September 1.—When the British fleet, which is cruising in the Mediterranean, arrived at Bongie, Algeria, the officials of that place went aboard the flag ship to pay their respects to the duke of Edinburg, admiral of the squadron. They were informed that the duke was in bed, and retired without having seen him. The French press is furious at the way the officials were treated.

way the officials were treated.

The September Derby.

London, September 1.—At the Derby September meeting today the race for the championship breeders' foal stakes of 1,000 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, was won by Hermit, out of Hazledean: Fitzdam second and Pull Together third. The betting was three to one against the Hazledean coit, twenty to one against Fitzdam and seven to one against Pull Together. Time, 1:04 1-5. Moscow, September 1.—In consequence of the ill-treatment of Yews at Novgorod, Gen-eral Baroneff has sent circulars to the authori-ties, ordering them to adopt stringent meas-ures against violators of the law, and to guarantee safety to all subjects of theirs.

Bismarck and the Workingmen BERIAN, September 1.—Bismarck, as minister of commerce, has instructed provincial governments to do their utmost to promote the interests of trade guilds, especially on indication of their uniting to form or join larger associations.

The Mobilization Scheme. Totlouse, September 1.—Members of the reserve are rapidly arriving here and departing for their quarters. Recruiting commissions are working actively. Everything proceeds in an orderly and successful manner.

Coming to America. QUEENSTOWN, September 1.—Seven line steamers, which have sailed from this port in the last two days, took on board 856 emigrants for America.

Nashville, Tenn., September I.—[Special.]
Tennessee is booming financially, the tax aggregates for the present year showing an unprecedented increase. Estimating the net results by the counties that have already reported, including Davidson, Shelby and Hamilton, the increase in values of property over last year will add fifty-four thousand dollars to the state's revenue. The past month's collections have been better than any August on record, the clerks having been kept busy allt the time. The trustees have only until nex Monday to settle for 1885. Nearly overy trustee has already remitted.

New York, September 1.—Edward John-son, an employe of the Eaxier Wrecking company, was a passenger per Mallory steamer City of San Antonio from Key West, which arrived at quaran-tine August 30. On the steamer's arrival Johnson was found suffering from yellow fever, and was promptly transferred to Swinebum island hospital, where he died at midnight hast night.

Yellow Fever on Shipl

Berningfield, Mass., September 1.—The creditors of the Hurbut paper company of South Lee met in this city today and after a stormy session refused to compromise at twenty cents on the dollar. The special committee reported liabilities at \$588,000 and assets at \$220,000. The affairs will prebably be settled by the regular fusoivency process.

Sale of the Memphis and Little Rock.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 1.—The
Memphis and Little Rock railroad was seld under
mortgage this afternoon to R. K. Dow, of New York

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Detected in the Act of Breaking Prison-He Had Several Bars Sawed Through.

eroy's person when detected were a couple of very fine saws of sterling steel, but how they came into his possession is a mystery to the prison officials.

During the regular round the guard, leaning against the window carelossly, felt two of these sturdy iron railings give way beneath the prossure of his hand, and a moment later they felt clattering to the ground. A second glance showed that burs at either side had been worked upon, and but a few minutes' labor would render them as useless as the broken ones. Hastily summoning the officials, another inspection was made, the broken and damaged bars' replaced with perfect ones and a tour of the cells was begun. As though by instinct the body made for Pomeroy's cell. At a casual glance at the two massive iron gratings they seemed impregnable, but a closer scrutiny showed that bars sufficient, in the side nearest the window, to admit the body of a man had been completely cut through, but so fastened by means of egolatine that even the heavy clanging of the door refused to shake them. Where this gelatine was concealed the guard has not yet, it is believed, ascertained, though constant searching of the cell has been made.

Pomeroy was immediately removed to safer quarters and searched, but nothing was found in his person save the two sheder saws. He refused to disclose who furnished them, where he gelatine had been obtained or how long the work had been going on, though it is said that in the conversation sufficient was dropped to leave the inference that, so skillfully had the affair been planned, even the time for escape was definitely fixed, and accommodations would be in waiting to transfer him to place of safety.

Since Pomeroy's incarceration, some fifteen years, he has been in solitary confinement, save for an occasional outing with the warden necessary for health. During all the remaining time, when not otherwise employed, he was busy poing over books and soon got the reputation of heing a close student. Indeed so successful has he been in this line that alr

COLUMBIA IN PARAGRAPHS.

The Free Mail Delivery-Convict Lease Re-

and fires are still comfortable night and morn THE CASE WAS COMPROMISED,

But it Promised to Uncover an Ugly State of NASHVILLE, Tenn., September 1.—[Special.]
Some days ago, S. D. Casteen swore out warrants, before Justice Mackenzie, charging W. H. Smith with vagrancy and carrying a pistol, and Constable Joe Graves went out to Smith's house, on Ophelia avenue, yesterday afternoon, to arrest Smith. He hitched his horse at the side of the house, and started in the front door.

to arrest Smith. He hitched his horse at the side of the house, and started in the front door. Smith saw the officer, and ran out the back way. This frightened Graves's horse, and he ran off, tearingifhe baggy to pieces. Graves arrested Smith this morning, five miles from the city, on the Lebanon tumpike.

After Smith was brought in, he swore out three warrants against Casteen, charging him with the abduction of Eva Smith, for the purpose of prostitution, rape and with defiling a female. The woman is Smith's wife, and was adopted by Casteen when nine years old. Smith charged and his wife and sister corroborated him, that Casteen has been living improperly with her since she was twelve years old, and that he has made indecent proposals to her since her marriage. What promised to develop an ugly state of affairs all round was hushed up by a compromise, and all the warrants were withdrawn today.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL. Permission to Erect a Memorial to Confederate Dead—Speaker Carlisic at Oakview.

Washington, September 1.—The secretary of war has approved the request of the ex-confederate association, at Chicago, to erect a memorial to the confederate dead buried in the government lot in Oakland cemetery, near that city, under such regulations as inay by prescribed by the quartermaster general.

Speaker Carlisic, who arrived in Washington a few days ago, went to Oakview this afternoon to spend a few days as the guest of the president.

The Utes all on the Reservation and Every

The Ites all on the Reservation and Everything Sereas.

Washington, September 1.—General Terryinforms the war department of the receipt of the following telegram from Major Eandlett, dated Fort Duchesne, August 20:

Bowson, with his troops, Indian Agent Byrnes and head men of the Utes, started yesterday to used General Crook and Governor Adams at Hooker. The Utes are all on the reservation. There are no feare of any leaving it. This can be assured to the people of Colorado.

ple of Colorado.

Manitoba's Railroad Troubles.

Winxirro, Man., September 1.—The slow progress of the legal machinery is the only feature in the Red River Valley railroad situation just now. The opposition of the Canadian Pacific railroad is most feared by the Manitoba government, and its speedy acquirescence is regarded as a preinde to a still more determined right. Accidents barred, it is expected that the new road will be in raining order by Deboer 15th. An attempt will be made to have the road examined when the case comes up in court.

GARDNER WINS.

The Pike County Statesman Pulls His Bill Through.

DISCUSSION ON THE BRADY BILL.

The Senate Also Passes the Fast Freight Bill-Important Bill to be Introduced in the Senate.

Yesterday morning THE CONSTITUTION chronicled the debate on Mr. Gardner's bill ending the act prohibiting the sale of liquor in Pike county, and its recommittal to the temperance committee by a vote of 55 yeas to 54 nays. As soon as the reading of the jour-

nal was concluded yesterday Mr. Gardner moved to reconsider the moved to reconsider the action taken jon Tues-day. Mr. Walker, of Putnam, moved to table the motion, which was rejected by yeas 30,

Mr. Evans made the point of order that the bill having been refer-red to the committee re-consideration was not in

motion was in order, and reconsidera-tion prevailed. The bill eame up soon after in regular order.

MR. MADDEN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Madden said—The ground having been rery fully covered in the discussion this bill yesterday, I deem tonly necessary to say a lew words. The local law her bile scores in proper years and the bile scores in the same words.

that Pike county is operating under was conother question that has ever entered the demo-cratic ranks. The people demand the passage of the bill before us. I voted for prohibition, but I found that I would either have to turn my back on democracy or prohibition. I voted against the sale of whisky in 1884, but it was fairly defeated at the ballot box. I consider

fairly defeated at the ballot box. I consider the contest of that election was unfair, unjust and improperly conducted, and that the will of an honest majority was defeated by it.

The people have ever since been clamorous for another election, and at every opportunity since at the ballot box, shown their disapproval of the action of that returning board.

This is not a question of PROBLETION, or of whisky or no lymisky, for Pike is sur-

or of whisky or no lwhisky, for Pike is rounded by whisky counties, and can get as much as they wish, but simply a question—shall the majority or the minority rule? I think it would be nothing but democratic to pass the bill before us.

"Yknov that it has been claimed by some description of the property of th

A know that it has been claimed by some defeated candidates that my colleague and I represent a small minority of the whites and the negro votes, and that our opponents represent the good people of Pike county. I should be sorry to know

書館

uld be sorry to know that the good people of Pike were in such a small minority. Pike county has 16,000 inhabitants, and if the good people number only over 1,100 (the vote of our opponents) I think it would be nothing but right for the general assembly to

say that it is not the Hon. J. T. MADDEN. case, and that Pike Hon. J. T. MADDEN. county compares favorably with any county in the state in regard to religion and morality."

Mr. Walker. of Putnam, presented petitions from citizens of Pike county protesting against the house of Mr. Gardner's bill, viz: Milner Charnesville 91, 8th district 37, Zebulen and Drivers 78; first district 85; ninth district 64; Trustees of Gordan's institute 7,—21 veters. Trustees of Gordon's institute 7--all voters and from mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, first district, 86, eighth district 37, Milner 28, and Barnesville 82.

Mr. Walker said that he believed they represented the voice of 700 citizens of Pike

MR. GARDNER SPEAKS. MR. GARDNER SPEAKS.

Mr. Gardner said: "I have no objection to the reading of those petitions. But I present the petition of 1,033 legal voters. The list contain no women and children, for I don't think they should be counted. My colleague, and I represent a larger number of women and children. He had the petitions read signed as follows:

Zebulon, 45 whites; Milner, 51 whites, 25 colored; Barnesville, 81 whites, 125 colored; 8th, 97 whites; upper ninth, 122 whites; Holonville, 70 white; second district, 32 whites

onville, 70 white; second district, 32 whites: Driver's, 51 whites; Eppinger's 132 whites, 42 colored; county officers, 6.

I was first elected by 70 majority, and re-elected by 370 majority. This is an indication of the purpose of the people of Pike to persist until they secure the right of reviewing the action of the board. He estimated that the opponents of the bill had 339 white vectors in the county against 628 in fewer nite voters in the county against 658 in fayor

THE BILL PASSES.

Mr. Howell—The bill is a fair and just one, and in accordance with the general local option law. Pike is surrounded by counties having the right to vote, and she should not be made an exception. The bill should be passed as an act of justice to the people of Pike county.

The bill passed by yeas 97, nays 30, and its passage was greeted with applause. It was at once transmitted to the senate, where, it is said, it will also pass without difficulty.

THE BRADY BILL. The Discussion in the Senate Still Continues.

It begins to look as if the senate, usually the quietest body imaginable, intended to repeat in regard to the discussion of the Brady bill, the experience connected with the argument of the Dean bill.

ment of the Dean bill.

The better part of two days has been consumed in the discussion of the Brady bill, upon which it is said every senators' mind is made up. But if some changes are not reported because of the able and interesting discussion that has been, and will in all probability centinue to be had, it will be one of the most considerance examples of men speaking. most conspicuous examples of men speaking

peeches in the senate thus far on the The speeches in the senate thus far on the Brady bill have been prominent for their rare good sense. As oratorical productions, it is likely that superior productions could be named, but for good, hard, common, every day sort of horse sense, the discussion will bear comparison with any that has been developed in the legislature this session.

The debate will be continued today in all probability, as there are two or three senators known to be loaded who have not opened fire yet. If these spee hes can be finished before the hour of adjournment, it is likely before the hour of adjournment. It is likely that a vote will be reached on the bill today. The friends of the bill admit that the chances are all against the measure and do not besitate. are all against the measure and do not hesitate are all against the measure and do not hesitate to state that they expect its defeat, but it is hoped that perhaps the discussion will change enough votes to cause victory to be with the bill. Mr. Northcutt's amendment, if adopted, would intimate that the bill has gathered strength, but as there has not been any expression of opinion upon that amendment, it is not known whether there will be any change or

MR. TURNIPSEED'S ARGUMENT. When the Brady bill discussion was resumed vesterday Mr. Hand of the 8th had the floor. His remarks were few and pointed. He opposed the bill. He believed that the farmers

practiced upon them by guano men. He declared it was impossible for the STATE CHEMIST TO ANALYZE ALL THE GUANO that came into Georgia. That no matter how good a chemist he could not do it, and did not do it, and it was not claimed that he did. Many a sack was never submitted to analysis at all, but it was branded all the same, and because of the brand was easily sold to the poor farmer. Mr. Turnipseed said that no matter what was done the gnano men would continue to sell there stuff. That they could not be prevented by this bill. They would sell it after this bill was passed just as well as they ever have done. They did not care whether a man had money or not, all they wanted to know was, "Is he honest?" And if they were satisfied that he was, that man could get as much guano as he wanted, for they felt sure it would be paid for some day, and if the man was to die, would be paid by his children, if they were honest.

He said the agricultural department was inappropriately named; that IT SHOULD BE CALLED GUANO-CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In speaking of the relative excellence of

PARTMENT.

In speaking of the relative excellence of guano dealers and farmers as false swearers, he thought the guano men were still ahead. He did not think it was possible that a farmer could outswear a guano dealer. No farmer would think of bringing a suit against a guano man, for he knew he would not have any chance. The guano man could outswear him any time.

any time. GUANO MEN VS. FARMERS AS WITNESSES.

Mr. Turnipseed said that it was a fact that
very few farmers brought suits anyhow. Whoever heard of a farmer suing a merchant or guano dealer! The latter always had them so guano dealer! The latter always had them so fixed so that they could not get into the courts. The guano men were now claiming great love for the poor farmer, declaring that they did not want to see this bill pass, as it was cutting the farmers' own throat, and would prevent him from buying guano with in future for the purpose of making his crop. He had no fear of this. They

as they had always done. And the farmers could be relied on to keep on buying it. could be relied on to keep on buying it. He thought the legislature passed laws against the interests of the farmers anyhow. He never leard of any laws being passed for them. Everything was legislated for here except farmers. As to railroads, there

WAS NO END TO RAILROAD LEGISLATION. But just here he wanted to say that the rail-roads were after all the best soulless corpora-tions he knew of. They did in a great many ways contribute to the happiness and proserity of the farmers. One of the greatest nuisances to the farmers was the want of a good dog-faw, and yet the legislature could not be induced to pass one. Because the negroes were against it they were afraid to have anything to do with it for fear

they would not GET BACK TO THEIR SEATS UP HERE. Mr. Turnipseed also spoke of the necessity or a general fence law, of the great benefit it would do the farmers. He said he was obliged would do the farmers. He said he was obliged o keep up about twenty miles of fence to pro-ect himself against a few razor-backed sows nd shoats, but the legislature could not be in-need to pass one. The more a farmer cried or mercy, the more tighter the rope was

drawn.
ON THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. In regard to the agricultural society, he said it was composed of a few bunners and a lot of guano agents. The farmers had no time to attend such gatherings, and did not do so, and the society was not a representative agricultural body. The resolutions passed by the society reflected more correctly the opinions of the guano men, than they did those of the farmers. Mr. Turnipseed, in conclusion, that they have been been proported by the state of the parameters. stated that he thought the bill was calculated to do the farmers good and consequently ought to pass; that it was time the farmers were getting some share in the legislation. MR. HAND'S FEW REMARKS.

MR. HAND'S FEW REMARKS.

Mr. Hand, of the 8th, said that the sales of fertilizers in the last ten years had increased greatly, possibly ten fold. As a consequence the farming lands have improved, and are more valuable. He did not think the use of ertilizers was doing an injury to the farmers; they seemed to be getting along very well using them, much better, perhaps, than they would without them, and their land was becoming better and more valuable.

Mr. Hand had been speaking only a short

time when the senate adjourned until today. Inspection of Oils.

The bill regulating the inspection of oils and o require the money received for fees to be aid into the state treasury, was the special der in the house yesterday.

order in the house yesterday.

Mr. Atkinson said: "In 1885 the inspectors of oils received \$10,756.72, and in 1886, \$12,-596.35, which was divided out equally between six inspectors of fertilizers receiving \$1,200 each per annum. He had offered abill requiring the fees to be paid into the state treasury.

The committee reported a substitute, and to the substitute I am emosysed. First it makes that substitute I am opposed. First, it makes inspection too expensive, and enables the Standard Oil company to maintain its monopoly of the trade; second, there is no reason why the ctors of fertilizers may not perform that duty; third, because there is no just ground for prohibiting persons holding any other office to perform its duties; fourth, because in grading the fees it imposes a tax three times greater on small companies than large ones, and thus will defeat competition.

He offered a spikelituse for the superfitting that the offered a spikelituse for the superfitting.

a substitute for the substitute.
On motion of Mr. Harrison the special order was vacated, 200 copies of Mr. Atkinson's sub-stitute ordered printed, and the bill made the special order for the 6th.

The State Road. The State Road.

The finance committee reported adversely on all the bills and resolutions before them concerning the Western and Atlantic railroad, except one for the sale of the road for which they offer a substitute. The substitute railroad is a substitute. ey offer a substitute. The substitute pro-des that the governor shall advertise for bids ooth for the lease and the sale before the next election for members of the general assembly and submit the bids to the next general as-

sembly.

Messrs, Felton, of Bartow, Perkins, Denny,
Walker, of Floyd, Johnson, of Echols, and
Adams, of Greene, submitted a minority report. They recommended that only bids for the lease be received.

Three hundred copies of the bill, substitute and minority report were ordered printed, and the bill was made the special order for Tuesday, September 20th.

No Sunday Trains.

The vote in the senate yesterday on the bill to allow freight trains loaded with melons or fruits to run on Sunday was significant. There runs to run on Sunday was significant. There were 23 yeas and 15 nays—just enough to pass the bill. As an explanation of this vote it is said that a good many senators are pledged to the support of a bill to prohibit the running of any kind of trains on Sunday, freight, passenger, or mail; and that at a very early date such a bill will be introduced, and determined effort made to get it through. Those senators effort made to get it through. Those senators effort made to get it through. Those senators who are said to be pledged to the no train bill were obliged, from a motive of consistency, to yote against the senato yesterday. "The abolition of Sunday trains of all sorts will be another piece of legislation in keeping with the moral series of acts that have been introduced from time to time in the legislature." was the comment upon the matter by a well known member of the house.

Senate Routine

After the calling of the roll and the reading of the journal, on motion of Mr. Butt, the special order, which was the "Brady bill" was temporarily displaced. The senate then read the second time the

The senate their read the second time the bill to amend the charter of the Columbus street railroad. A number of bills were reported from the house as having been passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Daniel, from the enrollment committee, reported as duly enrolled and ready for signature the following: An act to fix the fees of instices of the near and notaries subblic expenses.

justices of the peace and notaries public, ex-officio justices of the peace, in cases where no fees are fixed by law; an act to anend section 28s of the code; an act to prevent the sale of opium and its compounds to persons habitually addicted to its use after written notice from the nearest relative, an act to change and de-When the Brady bill discussion was resumed yesterday Mr. Hand of the 8th had the floor. His remarks were few and pointed. He opposed the bill. He believed that the farmers were now amply protected in regard to the sale of fertilizers; that the inspection system would accomplish all the protection that was necessary, provided it was properly enforced. If it did not meet the exigencies of the situation, it was because of improper fulfillment, not because of the law itself.

Mr. Turnipseed secured the floor after Mr. Hand and spoke for some time in favor of the bill. He said that it was needed by the farmers, that the present law was not adequate protection, that no matter how well it might be enforced, it was an inpossibility for the farmers to gain protection from the frands.

Mr. Foster, from education committee, re-

ported favorably the bills to amend act establishing public schools in Newnan, and act to establish a system of public schools in Coving-

THE RUNNING OF SUNDAY TRAINS. THE RUNNING OF SUNDAY TRAINS.

The unfinished business being the discussion upon the bill of Mr. Hood, of the 8th, to allow freight trains loaded with perishable products to run on Sunday when freight is in transit and the day arrives was again taken up.

"A considerable discussion ensued. Mr. Northcutt having the floor when the senate adjourned on Wednesday, resumed his argument. His point was that it was a desceration

Northeuit having the floor when the senate adjourned on Wednesday, resumed his argument. His point was that it was a desceration of the day to let freight trains run on Sunday; that it was not at all necessary. While it was held that the running of the trains would encourage the fruit growing industry, it would lead to the violation of the Sabbath, and open the way to other irregularities of that kind. Sunday was a day of rest, and it was not justice to the railroad employes to deprive them of the only day they had for rest.

Mr. Hand, of the eighth, replied to Mr. Northeutt by saying that when the law prohibiting Sunday freight trains was passed the fruit industry was a very small affair, but since then regular cars had been invented for the transportation of fruits, and the whole object of the growers was to get rapid transit. A delay of a day was often fatal to the advantageous marketing of the fruit and frequently entailed heavy loss. The bill from a sanitary point was a good one, melons would decay more rapidly in a close freight car standing still than in the process of 'transportation. It was not an infringement upon Sunday. It was only for a short time, during the watermelon season. Some people in their efforts to obtain certain results would let their zeal carry them far away. He favored keeping Sunday as a day of rest, as much so as any man, but he certainly realized that there were occasions when duties had to be performed on Sunday that could not be well put off.

Mr. Davis favored the bill, and said that it was due to the fruit growers that every encouragement should be given them. He was

was due to the fruit growers that every en-couragement should be given them. He was not afraid lest railroad men would abuse the law; men were not apt to work more than ecessary. There was a great deal more danger requently in trying to keep men in strict control than in letting them do as they thought best. According to his notion of things, there was no more harm in transporting watermelons on Sunday than there was in eating them.

Mr. James said he only wanted to say a few

Mr. James said he only wanted to say a rew words. It was right that shippers should be given quick transportation to their fruit. If delayed the fruit would spoil. And the bill was simply intended to facilitate quick transportation. It did not make it obligatory upon railroads to run Sunday trains. Mr. Northeutt was opposed to plucking peaches on Sunday and eating them, but he confessed he was not. Mr. Northeutt, in answer to the statement about melons keeping in freight cars, said Jo-seph M. Brown informed him that they would keep just as well in a car standing still as in

one running.
THE BILL IS AMENDED. Mr. Tucker offered an amendment to the effect that the bill was not to apply to any car broken down while in transit, which was

idopted.

Mr. Lewis amended it further by inserting a clause that it should not impose additional labor upon imployes which was also adopted. The yeas and nays were then called upon the passage of the bill, and it was passed by

After spending the remainder of the session in discussing the Brady bill, the senate at a few minutes before one o'clock adjourned for

House Routine. At 9 a. m. yesterday the speaker called the At 9:18 Mr. Gardner moved to reconsider

ction on his bill amending the act prohibiting he sale of liquor in Pike county. At 9:20 Mr. Walker, of Putnam, moved to table the motion to reconsider. Lost by year 30, navs 91. 9:25 reconsideration prevailed.

Mr. Coggins, at 9:27, moved to reconsider ction on his bill making void all notes with rovisions for attorneys' fees, which prevailed and the bill was recommitted to the general judiciary.

At 9:30 the special order being the consider

At 9:30 the special order being the consideration of the bill regulating the inspection of cils, it was taken up. At 10:05 the special order was vacated, 200 copies of Mr. Atkinson's substitute ordered printed and the bill made the special order for the 6th.

The finance committee recommended the passage of bills for the relief of the Home Provident Safety Fund association of New York, to pay Moses Tomlinson, of Clinch county, for an artificial arm, and by substitute a resolution relating to the sale of the Westrn and Atlantic railroad.

The committee reported adversely on the following resolutions: Authorizing the releasing of the Western and Atlantic railroad; the Western and Atlantic railroad; authorizing the governor to sell the Western and Atlantic railroad, subject to the present lease, for a term of twenty years, providing for the disposition of the Western and Atlantic railroad; authorizing the governor to take such legal steps as he may dee best to protect the W. and A. railroad prope ty, authorizing the appointment of a joint committee charged with the duty of conferring with the lesses of the W. and A. railroad, and ascertain what plan and terms they have to offer in settlement of their claims for betterments.

have to ofter in settlement of their claims for betterments.

Mr. Felton, of Bartow, submitted a minority report of the general judiciary committee recommended the passage of bill preventing the running of excursion trains, or boats and vessels on the Sabbath day, and amending section 2040 of the code. They reported adversely on bills providing for the manner of drawing grand and petit jurors in superior courts, and amending section 3641 of the code At 10:25 Mr. McMichael offered a resolution that on and after Monday, September 5, the house that the sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each be from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 3. p. m. to 5 p. m.

Thursdays of each be from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 3. p. m. to 5 p. m.

Mr. Berner moved to refer to the committee on rules, which prevailed.

At 10:47 the bill of Mr. Gardner, to amend the act prohibiting the sale of liquor in Pike

county, was taken up.

At 11:30 the bill passed by yeas 97, nays 30, and was transmitted to the senate.

Several bills were read the third time and

At 11:50 Mr. Arnheim offered a resolution

At 11:50 Mr. Arnheim offered a resolution to pay John M. Graham, stenographer of the house special committee to the lunatic asylum, \$150 for taking down testimony, which was referred to the finance committee.

ELLS PASSED.

Amending the act prohibiting the sale of liquor in Pike county. Yeas 97, nays 30.

Repealing an act creating a board of commissioners for Paulding county. Yeas 89, nays 0.

Incorporating the Louisville, Waynesboro and Alexander Railroad company. Yeas 99, nays 0.

Reincorporating Tennille. Yeas 105, nays 0.

Transmitted to the senate.

Amending the act regulating the sale of liquor in Burke, Jefferson and Washington counties by extending its provisions to Richmond county. Yeas 97, nays 0.

97, nays 0.
Incorporating the Eastman and Americus Air
Line railroad. Yeas 96, nays 0.
Ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain land in the city of Savannah. Yeas 112, nays 1.
Condemning land in Savannah for public buildings. Yeas 110, nays 0.
Both bills were transmitted to the senate.

Work in the Committees.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE on education agreed sesterday evening to report favorably on a senate bill amending the act establishing public schools in Sandersville and on the house bills to establish a system of public schools in Washington, Wilkes THE SENATE EDUCATION committee was addressed by Rev. H. H. Tucker, D. D., L. L. D., in opposition to the Glenn bill. on the ground that it would bring about co-education. Attrib. Tucker was through the committee postponed the further consideration of the best postponed to the further consideration.

the committee pectponed the further consideration of the bill until next week.

The Barlhoad committee the house at its meeting yesterday evening agreed to recommend the passage of the following bills: I ramoting the transportation of lumber, naval stores and timbers, by trainwa 8 amending section 4578 of the code; by substitute, to incorporate the Cartersville, Mayaville and Knoxville Air-Line railroad; as amended, to incorporate the great North and South railroad company; To incorporate the Wayeross Air-Line railroad. They report adverse on the bill amending section 711 of the code, and recommend the withdrawal of the bill amending an act amending the charter of the Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbus railroad.

The Seperal Judiciany committee had an interesting session yesterday evening, and a lively THE SPECIAL JUNICIARY committee had an interesting session yesterday evening, and a lively discussion on the bill to abolish the county court of Upson county. The opponents of the bill claim that the judge was a democrat and prohibitionist, and that the representative being mainly elected by republican votes was endeavoring to oust democrats from office. Judge B. D. Hardaway, Captain J. W. F. Hishtower, J. E. F. Matthews and C. B. Andrews, of that county, were present and opposed the bill. Mr. Williams, the re-resentative, supported the bill, claiming to be strictly temperate.

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Candler, M. C.; J. H. Blount, M. C.; H. G. Turner,
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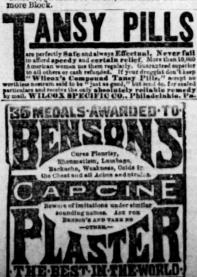
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postpaid to any address for 50c for a Soc for 100. Address The Constitution WE SEND BY MAIL POSTPAID TO ANY ADdress the simplest and best forms or ranty land deeds, quit claim deeds, blank es and blank bonds for title at the following the state of the state orfees: I blank 5 cents; 3 blanks 10 cents; 1 dozen blanks 30 cents; 100 blanks \$1.50. Address The Con-titution, Atlanta, Ga.

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LITERARY / SENSATIO

Dr. Hawthorne in Reply Anxious Enquirer.

THE REVEREND LECTURER ONCE MOR Defending Himself Against the Charg of Plagiarism-He Uses Some Very Harsh Language.

Editors Augusta Chronicle: For the last week I have been engaged in a series of religio meetings, and consequently have been una to reply sooner to "Anxions Inquirer's" seco ication charging me with plagiari You have not given me his name, and I still in darkness as to the author anonymous communications. I learn the the Augusta News that a man by the name Benet, living somewhere in South Carolina, supposed to be "Anxious Inquirer." I has never heard of him before. He is said to ha come from Scotland. I suppose that he has n been in our country a great while.

It seems that the Augusta News will your for "Anxious Inquirer" greeners have the country a great while.

for "Auxious Inquirer," whoever he may That is very feeble consolation for h "Every man has his friends." Judas Isea

"Every man has his friends." Judas Ischad his; Benedict Arneld had his; Gu had his; Tom Woolfolk has his, and "Aus Inquirer" is not an exception to the rule. It will take the indorsement of more one such newspaper.as the Augusta New antisfy sober, thinking people that a meworthy to be trusted, who is capable of an attack as "Anxious Inquirer" has made me. If he is the honest and estimable that his indorsers represent him to be, did he in his first communication out the quotation marks which I put around the passages taken from Strong's book? No one doubts that he so to make the impression that I had use extracts without giving credit to another only passage in my printed speech when exact language of Dr. Strong is used wiquotation marks is the paragraph of two sentences beginning with the words: "It quotation marks is the paragraph of tweetheres beginning with the words: "one knows better than this class of foreign "Anxious Inquirer" endeavored to mai impression upon the readers of the Chat I have used twenty-six paragram "Our Country" without enterior conditions. "Our Country" without giving cree body. Is that honesty? Would

body. Is that honesty? Would any minded man resort to such methods to accidish his purposes?

Again, my anonymous assailant says: you leave out Dr. Hawthorne's remarks a himself, and his strange denunciation of German fellow-citizens, you can find near the rest of his address, very slightly altere Dr. Strong's book." This sentence contwo statements which are absolutely false, greater part of my speech is a discussion subject to which Dr. Strong's book make illusion, and there is not one thought in it rowed from Dr. Strong, or any other sor Anybody, who either heard or read the speknews that I said nothing against the Anylody, who either heard or read the knews that I said nothing against the mans as a people. I denounced only the ment of our foreign population that is so to supplant Christianity with socialism one knows this better than "Anxiotourer," and yet he sticks to his slander section.

He desires to know why I did not me Dr. Strong's name, instead of alluding to as "one of the calmest and most conserva thinkers." I will give him my reason. one chapter in "Our Country," Dr. Su had greatly offended a certain denomina of Christians which is very largely represed in Augusta. I knew that the facts whith presented in regard to socialism would be presented in regard to socialism would hess weight with these people than they she have, if they were asserted upon the author of the Street people.

of Dr. Strong.

Did I intend to deceive the public? That a question which, I think, I can help the public to zettle. Did I intend to deceive my A lic to settle. Did I intend to deceive my Augusta audience? Let us see. I began my statement of facts by a distinct and unequrvocal reference to the "calm and conservative thinker" from whom they were taken. That much appears in print. One-third of my speech was extempore, and does not appear in the Chronicle's report. In reading the quotations from Dr. Strong's book, I paused more than once to say that they were the utterances of a distinguished writer, who had made a specialty of the subject. I did this not only to avoid the appearance of plagiarism, but to add to the force of each statement.

In all this, what is there to support the charge that I intended to deceive my audience? How can any man reconcile the repeated acknowledgment of my indebtedness for the facts which I used with the idea of an intention to deceive?

intention to deceive?

Did I intend to deceive the readers of the Chronicle? If I did, how will you explain the fact that whereever I used the words of Dr. Strong, or any other man, I put them in quotation marks? How could anybody with eyes, and knowing the meaning of quotation marks, be deceived?

Wherever I made use of facts and ideas in Dr. Strong's book, without appropriative, his

Wherever I made use of facts and ideas in Dr. Strong's book, without appropriating his language, I did not use quotation marks. Is that legitimate? Not less than twenty literary men within the last two weeks have said to me, "It is perfectly legitimate." Mr. Carlton McCarthy, of Richmond, Va., one of the most popular writers of the south, says: "In a speech on missions I used Dr. Strong's ideas and facts without making the least reference to him. Is there a public speaker in the world who is accustomed to give credit to every thought and fact gathered from other men? Does my anonymous slanderer always do it? Does my anonymous slanderer always do it?

I am indebted to a gifted member of th
Atlanta bar, with whom I have only a sligh
personal acquaintance, for the following state
ment:

"The question resolves itself itself."

"The question resolves itself into this—what was your intention? The intent settles the matter regardless of facts, here as in law or elsewhere. In the absence of expressed intent, facts decide. What do they say here? The very commencement of the address is a disclaimer of any intention to appropriate anything without credit. This is a fact which is upon the face of the record. Because Dr Strong's name does not appear in the credit given, has no bearing on the question of pla giarism. The moment credit is given to some body for ideas and facts used, just then the intent in the matter appears to be not an intent of deceive ordefraud, but the very contrary." The question resolves itself into this

tent to deceive or defraud, but the very contrary."

Did I intend to deceive anybody? Before my speech was delivered I read it to Hen. W. H. Felton and gave him my authority for the collection of facts which it contained. On the afternoon of the very day that my speech appeared in the Chronicle, I showed Dr. Strong's book to four or five members in the Georgia legislature and read to them many of the statements which I had used. Before, and after my speech was published, I urged a number of public men to get the book. Would I have done that if there had been any intention on my part to conceal the use which I had made of the book?

Rev. W. J. Scott, D. D., one of the best in-

the book?

Rev. W. J. Scott, D. D., one of the best informed men, and perhaps the most accomplished writer in Georgia, writes:

"I am always judicially minded, and never more so than when a dear friend is involved. The charge made against you is, in my honest judgment, without the shadown of a foundation."

tion."

I have received a great many letters from distinguished men who express the same opinion. I prize more than all the following kind note from Dr. Strong himself, in which he alledes to "Anxious Inquirer's" charge of "stealing:"

Dear Brother: Accept my thanks for the compinent you have paid my words by "stealing" them. If the little book was made for use.

I trust I may meet you and many other clergymen from the south at 'the conference in Washington which the Evangelical alliance is to call for the first week of December next. Your sincerely.

The prohibitionists of Georgia understand.

The prohibitionists of Georgia understand in Anxious Inquirer." They laugh at the idea that he is zealous for the rights of Dr. Strong. They know that he struck at me in the dark, not for Dr. Strong's sake, but for the sake of an infamous whisky ring. The secret agents of that ring have been doing their utmost, for ten years, to annoy me. They have sent me all manner of obsecue letters and pictures. They have published a thousand falsehoods about my prohibition speeches. They tell the negroes that I am in favor of the restoration of slavery, and the abolition of the public schools. They have threatened to do for me what they did for Gambrell in Mississippi. To any one who is familiar with the iniquitous methods of warfare adopted by the Liquor Dealors' association, the conduct of "Anxious Inquirer" is as transparent as the day.

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Dr. Hawthorne in Reply Anxious Enquirer.

THE REVEREND LECTURER ONCE MORE Defending Rimself Against the Charge of Plagiarism-He Uses Some

Very Harsh Language.

Editors Augusta Chronicle: For the last week have been engaged and the second to reply sooner to "Anxioas Inquirer's" second communication charging me with plagiarism. You have not given me his name, and I am atill in darkness as to the authorship of these anonymous communications. I learn through the Augusta News that a man by the name of Benet, living somewhere in South Carolina, is supposed to be "Anxious Inquirer." I have the hard of him before. He is said to have come from Scotland. I suppose that he has not the Augusta News will vouch the hand the hand the hard the hand the hard the hard the hand the hard the so-called "infamous whisky ring" and the alleged iniquitous methods of warfare adopted by the Liquor Dealers' association than Dr. Hawthorne. The writer signing "Anxious maler" is an honorable and distinguished citizen.

for "Anxious Inquirer," whoever he may be. That is very feeble consolation for him. "Every man has his friends." Judas Iscariot had his; Benedict Arnold had his; Judas Iscariot had his; Benedict Arnold had his; Guitean had his; Guitean had his; Benedict Arnold had his; Guitean had his; Benedict Arnold had his; Guitean had his; Benedict Arnold had his; Guitean had his; Guitean had his; Guitean had his; Guitean had his; Benedict Arnold had his; Guitean had his; Benedict Arnold had his; Guitean had his; Guit

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I trust I may meet you and many other elergymen from the south at 'he conference in Washington which the Evangelical alliance is to call for the first week of December next. Yours sincerely.

JOSIAH FT-ONG.

The prohibitionists of Georgia understan The prohibitionists of Georgia understand "Anxious Inquirer." They laugh at the idea that he is zealous for the rights of Dr. Strong. They know that he struck at me in the dark, not for Dr. Strong's sake, but for the sake of an infamous whisky ring. The secret agents of that ring have been doing their utmost, for ten years, to annoy me. They have sent me all manner of obscene letters and pictures. They have published a thousand falsehoods about my prohibition speeches. They tell the negroes that I am in favor of the restoration of slavery, and the abolition of the public hegroes that I am in favor of the restoration of slavery, and the abolition of the public schools. They have threatened to do for me what they did for Gambrell in Mississippi. To any one who is familiar with the iniquitous methods of warfare adopted by the Liquor Dealers' association, the conduct of "Anxious Inquirer" is as transparent as the day, the conduction of the marks of the marks of skin diseases, and yet Dr. Pierce's "Golden Madical Discovery" is a certain cure for all of them. Blotches, pimples, eruptions, pustules, early increastations, lumps, inflamed patches, salt-rheum, tetter, boils, carbuncles, ulcers, old sores, are by its use healed quickly and permanently." ON-THE FARM.

one day, or one moment, in the face of any opposition or any danger. I have just begun my work in Angusta. The dogrey-keepers of that city will need a great many "Anxious Inquirers" when I have laid before the people the whole truth concerning their business. South Carolina, the state in which "Anxious Inquirer" is supposed to have "a local habitation," if not "a name," says: "Come over and help us." As soon as convenient I will go. Then, if he will make himself known to me, and confess his wrong. I will forgive him, and give him some advice I will forgive him, and give him some advice which he should have received at an earlier period of his life. But if he continues his infiquitous career he will find me then, as now, a little too original for his comfort, and that of his dark-lantern confederates.

J. B. HAWTHORNE.

Afton, Va., August, 1887.

Camilla had received 551 bales of cotton up

h m using the language of a bully and playing the briggart.

Dr. Hawthorne puts us, upon notice that he has just begun his work in Augusta, and that the "doggery keepers" of this city will need a great many "Anxious Enquirer's" when he has laid before the people the whole trath concerning the 'f business. If Dr. Hawthorne comes to Augusta and does not use more temperate language than on a former occasion, he will create bitterness, stir up discord, and prockes strife; and in this way he will be more likely to do the work of the devil than of the Lord. Our cherical brother seems to have forsotten that "abuse is no argument" and that "the mild answer turneth away wrath."

Stone Mountain, Redan and Lithonia in Fear.

Stone Mountain, Ga., September I.—[Special.]—A rumor is in circulation here today that a crowd of indignant negroes from Atlanta, Decatur and Clarkston, not feeling satisfied in the language of the negro rapist. Reuben Decatur and Clarkston, not feeling satisfied with the lynching of the negro rapist, Reuben Hudson, some weeks since, and the arrest of three or four of the Decatur rioters, are coming down to Stone Mountain and meb Dr. George Goldsmith, who, the papers say, took some hand in the hanging of Hudson, and that

they also intend burning the town, as well as Redan and Lithonia.

A good many of the citizens think there is something in the rumor, while some few think there is nothing in it. However, quite a crowd intend patreling the town tonight, and chronicle? If I did, how will you explain the fact that whereever I used the words of Dr. Strong, or any other man, I put them in quotation marks? How could anybody with eyes, and knowing the meaning of quotation marks, be deceived?

Lumpkin Campmeeting. DAWSONVILLE, Ga., September 1 .- [Spec-DAWSONVILLE, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—Lumpkin campmeeting, near seven miles east of this place, began last Thursday and closed Friday morning. Rev. A. C. Thomas, presiding elder of the Dahlonega district presided, and did some most excellent preaching. Pastor Rev. J. F. Balis was very active and efficient. The preaching was principally done by Revs. A. C. Thomas, J. F. Balis, C. A. Jameson, R. H. and Frank Eakes. The preaching was plain, pointed, Methodistic and powerful. The best of order prevailed throughout, and we learn there were at least thirty-five conversions. at least thirty-five conversions.

A Strange Suicide. Buchanan, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—Saturday last, Mr. Pete Gentry, who lived in the 20th district, this county killed himself by shooting with a pistol. He and his brother Clate were at Mr. Isham Weaver's house, when Mr. Gentry stepped into the veranda and remarked, "I believe I will shoot myself," held the pistol muzule just above the right temple and fired. He died sustantly. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

Revival in Sylvania. Sylvania, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—
A protracted meeting has been going on in the
Baptist church at this place during this week,
carried on by the pastor, Rev. H. J. Arnett,
assisted by Revs. J. H. Allen, T. B. Cooper,
and John Monall, of South Carolina. Twelve
new members were received into the church,
eleven of whom were hantized on vesterday. eleven of whom were baptized on yesterday afternoon, at Ogeechee creek, three miles from here, in the presence of a large congregation.

The Confederate Home. MONROE, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—The proposition to establish a home for indigent confederate veterans at the expense of the

the state, meets with universal approval here.

These men have been neglected too long now, and the sconer the "home" can be opened for them the better. Let it be a "home" indeed, supplied with all the comforts necessary to make their declining years peaceful and happy. Death of a Famous House Owner.

Monroe, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—Joseph P. Lawrence, one of the most highly respectable citizens of the county, died yesterday. He owned the historic "Cow Pens" place, at which so many noted Georgia families have lived. The place will be sold now, and some one can secure one of the very best homes in Georgia.

Acworth, Ga., September I.—[Special.] Acworth's first bale of new cotton was brought in today, and sold to Messrs, Lemon, McMillan & Co. for 10.31‡, and shipped to S. M. Inman & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Buford's First Bale.

Buyord's First Bate.

Buyord, Ga., September I.—[Special.]—The first bale of new cotton was brought to town this morning by Mr. J. C. Hansard, and was bought by R. N. and J. G. Blackwood, at 91

What the Men Between the Plow Handles are Doing.

PEARS, PLUMS AND OTHER FRUITS.

The Leconte Pear Orchards-A Big Tree Poor Crops Expected-The Cater-pillars at Work-Etc.

Camilla had received 551 bales of cotton up to the twenty-fifth. Very good receipts, unless it be as the Clarion gloomily says, that half the cotton is open, and that ain't much.

Near Senola, Captain Gentry has 52 acres in cotton and 28 acres in corn. He will make 25 bushels of corn per acre and about 40 bales of cotton. His plantation is one of the best, or Captain Gentry is a splendid farmer.

Colonel J. S. Baughn, of Oglethorpe county, gives rather a gloomy report of the crop out-

gives rather a gloomy report of the crop out look. He says the corn crop has been seriously injured by the heavy rains, while 25 per cen less cotton will be made than last year.

less cotton will be made than last year.

There will be over 2,500 bales of new cotton received in Albany by the first of September—the largest cotton receipts ever known for Albany during the month of August. The territory from which this market draws cotton is being gradually extended.

Through Jackson county crops are not near so good as expected. The high waters destroyed all the corn on the low lands, while only the early crop of cotton will mature. The prospect, however, is very good and the people appear in excellent spirits.

The Thomasville Times says that as the season draws to a close the LeConte pears go

season draws to a close the LeConte pears go to the front. Reports from New York represent them as out selling the famous Bartlett right along. Here at home they are selling at from \$1.50 to \$2 per crate.

Mr. James Mitchell is one of the most successful farmers in Montgemery county. He

cessful farmers in Montgomery county. He has a field of thirty-five acres of the best corn that ever grew on high land. It will make forty bushels to the acre. He has also ten or twelve acres of cotton that is about equal to his

orn.

Mr. Ambrose Murphy, of Barnesville, has gathered off of 16 acres of land 7,269 bundles of good fodder. At 2½ pounds per bundle he would have 18,172 pounds. This is a yield that will be hard to beat. He counts on 50 bushels of corn to the acre and 300 bushels of peas on the same tract. Messrs. W. J. Defoor and A. L. Harris, of

Mr. J. C. Bohlen, of Morgan county, says that he noticed a pear tree on his lot in full bloom this week, also a few strawberry and peach blooms. Many other pear trees in Madison are full of blooms. This is rather singular

at this season of the year.

Mr. Wiley Smith, living below Tennille, has the best crop prospect he has ever had. Corn and cane crops are very good, while his cotton crop about which he had fears even last week, now is unusually promising. Mr. Smith is one of Washington county's most thrifty

young farmers. The Fort Valley Mirror says: There is no use longer holding to the delusion that we are going to make a good colon crop. It is going to be a very short one. Up to a month ago, it was the finest we had had for many years, but about two weeks of rain and a subsequent crop of caterpillars, boil worms, rust, blight and every other disease known, has ruined the proposed for anything like an average crop. prospect for anything like an average crop.

The caterpillars have attacked the cotton in The caterpillars have attacked the cotton in Polk county, and myriads of them are now seen in every field. Upon the condition of the weather will depend the extent of their ravages, but as it is at least three weeks earlier in the season than they have heretofore been known to appear, it is feared that the crop will be greatly cut short.

known to appear, it is feared that the crop will be greatly cut short.

Mr. M. A. Adams, of Franklin county, says with a favorable fall the cotton crop will be excellent, but with an early frost the crop will be short. Upland corn, he says, is as fine as land can produce. The bottom land corn, hawover, will average about one-fourth a crop. Upland and bottom crops together will average about one-half crop. The farmers as a rule are still in fair spirits, but few of them despondent.

A wagon, hearing upon its bed ten hales of

A wagon, bearing upon its bed ten bales of cotton and drawn by eight oxen, drove through Broad street in Albany ene day last week and attracted considerable attention. The driver attracted considerable attention. The driver sat perched upon one of the wheel yoke, and hurled his "whoas" and "haws" at Buck and Ball, and tapped other individual oxen of his team with his far reaching whip. Upon inquiry the team was found to be owned by Hon. P. W. Jones, of Baker county.

following figures are taken from his account of sales rendered to Mr. Whiddon: Two crates at \$2.50, two at \$2.75, thirteen at \$3, two at \$3.25, two at \$3.50, three at \$4. After deducting expenses the net proceeds were \$55.48, making the crates average \$2.15. age \$2.14.

Athens Banner: From an old fruit grower in the city yesterday, we learned that the apple crop is going to give out very soon this year. The crop, to start with, is short, and the year. The crop, to start with, is short, and the fruit will not keep but a short time. All the farmers who have the Tennessee apple, known as the Black Mangum, have a crop, as this apple hits every year, and is one of the best ruised in Georgia, being good alike for cooking and eating. The woods are full of muscadines and one of the biggest crops ever seen will be gathered this year, and to some extent, supply the loss of other fruit.

Markleyille Times Cotton is opening fast and

Marshalville Times: Cotton is opening fast and Marshalville Times: Cotton is opening fast and being picked rapidly for market. The unusual rainfall in July, the hot, burning suns of August, followed by millions of caterpillars, will make the picking a light job. The 4th of July there was never a finer prospect seen in this section for a fine cotton crop, but today many will hardly gather half the bales they then expected. This failure in the cotton is fearful. A fine weed was produced by the July rains, but no fruit has been taken on since, and now the foliage is being stripped by the worms and scarcely a matured boll can by the worms and scarcely a matured boll ca be found. Cotton that was planted early, well fertilized and cultivated, will furnish fair re-turns, but about one-fourth short of last year's average.

says the Albany News: The LeConte pear orchards in this county will be better cared for than heretofore, as the fruit is yearly growing in popular favor, and the demand for it rapidly increasing. Let our farmers fertilize and protect their trees, as every evidence points conclusively to its being a valuable tree, promising to yield a handsome revenue. Mr. B. F. Wilder has a young, but promising orchard of sixteen aeres on his suburban farm. The trees are set out by rule, and are all in a mathematically straight line, checked. The growing tree is most symmetrical and ornamental, partaking closely of the appearance of the graceful Lombardy poplar. Many yards in the city are ornamented with them. If there is a future for the fruit, as there certainly seems now ture for the fruit, as there certainly seems now to be, Dougherty county will share in the profits arising from the sale of it.

valdesta Times: There never was a better prespect for a large cotton crop than one month ago. But today, if we are to believe the farmers and everybody else, the crop will fall far short of what was promised. Elder T. M. Stallins, a preacher of the Primitive Baptist church, who has had occasion to travel all over the country within the last two or three weeks, called to see us Tuesday last, and said that a number of his neighbors and friends had requested him to call and report to us the actual condition of their crops and the condition of those he had seen in the country. Mr. Stallins said that he had seen crops that would not make more than a third of what was promised in July, some that would make one-half, and others two-thirds. Upon the whole he is confident that the crop in Lowndes will not average over sixty per

menced in earnest. Salt rhenm, with its intense, itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many who were formerly severe sufferers have reason to thank "the popular medicine," for cures effected.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Maryolous curés. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

What is Being Done at the Fair Grounds, Macon, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—A visit to the park shows that Mayor Price and Street Overseer Simpson have not been idle. The grand stand is being repaired and whitewashed, and will look very handsome when done.

done.

Agriculture hall has been washed a light brown color and is very handsome. The other buildings are receiving attention and all will be put in first class order.

The mile track is being rebuilt at a rapid rate. Six thousand loads of earth were required to fill the big wash at the lower end of the grand stand.

the grand stand.

Colonel Grier is very much pleased with the county display entries, and thinks that if every other feature were stricken out this alone would make a show worth coming a long way to see. The public interest has been aroused in behalf of the fair and every effort will be made to make it agrand success.

in behalf of the fair and every effort will be made to make it a grand success.

W. J. Northen, president of the State Agricultural association, has just returned from Beauvier, Miss., and says that Hon. Jefferson Davis has assured himithat, health permitting, he will visit Macon during the state fair. This will prove a big card for the fair, and the people of Macon are very much pleased over it.

A reunion of ex-confederate soldiers is one of the features proposed. Special arrangements will be made to make Mr. Davis's trip here easy and pleasant, so as not to fatigue him in his feeble condition. It is understood that one of the stipulations of his visit is that he shall not be called upon to make speeches or otherwise draw upon his feeble physical resources. The people of Macon will extend a warm welcome to the ex-confederate chieftan, and the occasion will be a memorable one.

THE WOODEN WEDDING.

THE WOODEN WEDDING.

A Bright Page in the Social History of Syl-

Sylvan'a, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—
Tuesday night was a bright page in the social history of Sylvania. The occasion was the celebration by Mr. and Mrs. T. Marion of the fifth anniversary of their wedding. It is safe to say that it was the "wooden wedding." It is safe to say that it was the most brilliant and recherche social event that has even occurred in our social event that has ever occurred in our town. Their handsome residence, on the corner of Main and Ogeechee streets, was brilliantly, dazzlingly illuminated from without with beautifully colored lanterns hung tastefully around the house and yard. Within, the fully around the house and yard. Within, the large and elegant parlor and sitting room were thrown into one, and the soft lights from many tinted chandeliers shone brightly over a brilliant concourse of fair women and brave men. A very large number of friends, both old and young, had assembled to enjoy the princely hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Marion, and to join in the festivities of the happy occasion. Smith's orchestra, from Augusta, discoursed sweet, inspiring music to the merry crowds of youth and beauty, of which the young followers of Terpsichore were not slow to take advantage, for soon their numerous forms could be seen floating gaily over the floor, weat in the mazes of the waltz, or gracefully intermingling in the figures of the quadrille and lancers.

Two immensetables in the supper room were filled with elegant refreshments—a feast of which Sardanapalus himself might well have been envious—around which the guests gathered about 11 o'clock, and fendly lingered for a while in ministering to the wants of the "inner man." The "muse of the many twinkling feet" held the devotees together until leng after the "iron tongue of midnight" had sent forth its warning peals, and the wee sma hours were rapidly growing into the larger ones when the guests reluctantly sought their homes.

presents, and the remembrance of their enter-tainment will long linger in the hearts of those who were present, as one of the most beautiful pictures on memory's wall.

THE HORSES RAN.

And the Accident Came Near to Being Serl-

ous. Sylvania, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]— SYLVANIA, Ga., September I.—[Special.]—What came near being a serious runaway occurred just on the outskirts of our little town on yesterday afternoon. A party of young ladies were driving into town, some in a buggy and some in a Jersey wagon behind. As they were coming down a steep hill the horse attached to the wagon became frightened and began to run down the hill at a furious rate of speed, sixthing against the Jurgey. Completely began to run down the hill at a furious rate of speed, striking against the buggy, completely demolishing the hind wheel, and throwing the young ladies in both vehicles to the ground, the wagon wheels running over Misses Kate and Lizzie Singelton. Although all were very much excited and frightened, yet none were seriously hurt; although the two young ladies mentioned above were considerably bruised. The frightened steed ran but a short distance and stopped and soon, the ladies were con-P. W. Jones, of Baker county.

Mr. Robert F. Weiddon shipped some days since twenty-five crates to Atlanta. They were consigned to Mr. J. M. Coleman. The following figures are taken from his account.

The Griffin Hoodlums Get in Some Ugly

Work.

GRIFFIN, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—
The Salvation Army was egged and rocked tonight at the corner of Hill and Solomon
streets. There are three members of the army
here. They have conducted themselves in the
most orderly manner while here, and were on
their knees praying when the eggs and rocks
were thrown. After the rocking some one approached a member of the army and slapped
his jaws. The others were cursed and otherwise maltreated. Policemen and aldermen
were standing by, and made no effort to stop
the disturbance, to protect the army or to arrest
the parties throwing the rocks or eggs. All
good people, whether they approve of the Salvation Army or not, are outraged at the conduct of the disturbers, and feel indignant that
strangers should be treated in such a manner.

A Great Day in Eatouton. Work.

A Great Day in Eatonton.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., September 1.—[Special.] The wires between here and Eatonton are down, so no news can be had from the reunion. Large crowds of veterans have passed through this city going there, and a delegation from here will attend the great ball tonight. Indi-cations are that today was a great day in Ea-tonton.

Wet and Dry in Whitfield. DALTON, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—The ordinary has ordered an election on the whisky question on September 26. The "pros" and "antis" are preparing for an unrelenting war.

Stand and Deliver. John Westbrook, a would-be knight of the John Westbrook, a would-be knight of the road, and an imp of darkness, attempted to rob two sons of L. M. Johason in the 28th district Saturday night. He saw the boys in a wagon and seizing a fence rail halted them and demanded their money. He was told that they had no money, when he said: "Well, den, pass on. If you had money you'd have to gin it up or get yer neeks broke." He was committed by T. L. Murray and sent to jail in Americas. He now claims that he was "joking de young men."

He Recognized the Terrapin.

the Marietta, Ga., Journal. Mr. W. G. Griggs, of Hood's Mills, La., writes that a terrapin was discovered there the other day with the initials "J. C. W." cut on its back. On inquiry Mr. J. C. Williams remarkable of the contraction membered cutting his name on a terrapin in 18i1, the year the war began. How old it was at that time is unknown. Mr. Griggs also reports good corn crops in that section, but cotton badly damaged by worms.

In Memory of James D. Waddell.

The Memory of James D. Waddell.

From the Marietta, Ga., Journal.

The handsome monument placed over Colonel James D. Waddell's grave in the city cemetery was done through the liberality of that noble woman, Mrs. Ann L. Sparks, of Rome, step-mother of Mrs. Waddell. The cost of the monument was about \$200 and is a worthy tribute to the memory of the gifted and lamented Waddell. All honor to Mrs. Sparks.

A BIG BURGLARY.

Williams, at Juliette.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BOODLE. Detectives Employed-The Georgia Southern and Florida-The State Fair-Other News From Macon.

Macon, Ga., September 1.-[Special.]-Details of a daring burglary have been received here from Juliette, a little town on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, thirty miles above here.

From what can be learned the burglary was very skillfully planned and executed.

tails of a daring burglary have been received here from Juliette, a little town on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, thirty miles above here.

From what can be learned the burglary was very skillfully planned and executed.

The story is that some time during the night the store of Mr. R. L. Williams, one of the leading merchants of the place, was entered by robbers and the safe blown open, and robbed of five hundred and eighty-five dollars.

When Mr. Williams entered the store this morning he found that a large quantity of goods had been stolen, and on the safe lay several drill; and burglar's tools that had been used in effecting an entrance. It is thought that six hundred dellars most valuable disn's than the safe is a most valuable disn's than the safe is and render it wholesome.

The removal of the effluvia which are always the removal of the effluvia which are always the safe is and comfort of the physician and attendant. Pers ns waiting on the safe is a trained the safe is and comfort of the physician and attendant. Pers ns waiting on the safe is a trained the safe is and comfort of the physician and attendant. Pers ns waiting on the safe is a trained the safe is and comfort of the physician and attendant. Pers ns waiting on the safe is a trained the safe is and comfort of the physician and attendant. Pers ns waiting on the safe is a trained the safe is and comfort of the physician and attendant. Pers ns waiting on the safe is a trained th The story is that some time during the night the store of Mr. R. L. Williams, one of ed by robbers and the safe blown open, and robbed of five hundred and eighty-five dollars. goods had been stolen, and on the safe lay several drill; and burglar's tools that had been used in effecting an entrance. It is thought that six hundred dollars worth of goods were

carried off.

Mr. Williams telegraphed Mr. John Van Syckel that he had been robbed and to send him a good detective at once. Mr. Van Syckel sent Lieutenant Charlie Wood on the 2:30 train this afternoon, and he will try to work up the case.

It was certainly one of the most daring burglaries that has been committed in a lower

glaries that has been committed in a long time. It was evidently the work of old and experienced cracksmen, and will be a tough case to work up.

THE GEORGIA SOUTHERN.

A New Prospectus Issued by the Company.

Macon, Ga., September 1. - [Special.] - President Sparks has gotten out a very handsome prospectus of the Georgia Southern and Florida Midland. The map accompanying it makes the line begin at Macon and end at Palatka, Fla., but it has not been determined positively as to whether it will run to that city or not.

Negotiations have been pending between the company and the city of Palatka looking toward a settlement of the question.

Hands are being concentrated here, and the building of the road will be pushed from this point southward. It is hoped that leven a part of this year's cotton crep will be forced to the contract of the course of of the course

of this year's cotton crop will be brought into Maoen over the new line.

The annual earings of the road are estimated at \$835,000 and it is demonstrated that the fruit, melon and lumber business will help the road enormously.

On the third a ship load of iron will start from New York for Macon, and in a few, days

from New York for Macon, and in a few days the work of track laying will begin. On Monday the question of condemning lands for a right of way into the city will be settled by a

of the trestling and bridges over Echelwanee and Tobosofkee creeks in a few days. He will unload the lumber for his piling at Waldon, whence it will be haufed to the place where the work is to be done. TWO THIEVES.

One Gets Clothes and Another Grals

Macon, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—Teday Officers Brown and Adams were called upon to arrest Babe Mitchell, who was accused of stealing a quantity of clothing from a daughter of Mrs. Fletcher, who keeps a boarding house corner Fourth and Mulberry streets. The girl was found at the house of a negro woman who refused to admit the officers. A warrant was then sworn out for the girl and warrant was then sworn out for the girl and

he was arrested.

Jeff Brooks, who is employed as an engineer Jeff Brooks, who is employed as an engineer at the waterworks, was standing on the platform of an outgoing train today, holding a five and a ten dollar bill in his hand. He had started to let a lady friend have some of the money, when a negro boy about seventeen years old grabbed the five dollar bill and run with it. Brooks jumped off and pursued him, but the negro was swift of foot and soon eluded his pursuer and disappeared in the precincts of Tybee.

The Work of the City and County Authorides.

Macon, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—The street force is busily engaged in improving the condition of Bridge Row. The ugly gullies are being filled up and the crossings mended. Ocnulgee street is being graded near the East Tennessee freight depot, so as to make a roadway for the use of the road and its patrons.

The chaingang has made a fine road from W. H. Jones's store, in East Macon, to Anderson's brickyard. All the roads in East Macon are being mut in feet and the condition of the IMPROVED ROADS.

being put in first-class order. A FAMILY AFFAIR.

A Columbus Man in Search of His Wife in Macon. Macon, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—A man from Columbus came to this city today in search of his recreant wife. He located her at

her to return to him. She refused to do so and a pretty considerable row ensued. Constable Bill Jones tried to effect a reconciliation, but the woman flatly refused to have anything to do with her former husband. She came here and went with the Salvation Army some two or three weeks ago.

or three weeks ago.

DOTS AND DASHES. Some Spicy Specials Served in Short Sen tences.

Macon, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—
Major Bill Anderson has the most perfect brick
press in the city. The old presses would only turn
out twenty-dive hundred to three thousand brick per
day, while with this three hands pressed six thousnot present by ody, while with this three hands pressed six thousand yes'erday.

Today registration begun for the public schools, and thirty-five new purils were entered.

Mr. Joe A. Polinill, who travels for Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, was in the city last night. Joe is looking well-and is as lively as a cricket.

The Thespian Dramatic club is growing rapidly in public favor, and it will add much to the entertainment of Macon's social life during the winter.

Aaon Thomas, who was arrested for robbing a vineville merchant yesterlay, was jailed in default of one hundred dollars bend today.

A gentleman from Milledgeville reports that the legislative investigation committees are stirring up some pretty spley matters at the asylum.

The wind and dust are having a high old time on Macon's unsprinkled streets.

Rough on Rats.

This is what killed your poor father. Shun it, Avoid anything containing it throughout your future useful (f) careers. We older heads object to its special 'ROUGH'NESS.

DON'T FOOL money in futile efforts with inseet powder, bornax or what not, used at random all over the house to get rid of BEFFILS.

For two or three nights sprinkle 'Roughe Nater-bugs, BEFFILS.

For two or three nights sprinkle 'Roughe or Rars' dry powder, in, about and down the sink, drain pipe, virst thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, wirst thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, wirst thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, wirst thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, wirst thing in the fact that wherever in sects are in the house, they must ROACYES drink during the night.

Clears out Rats, Mice, Eed-bugs, Flies, Beetles, 'Rough or Rats' 's sold all around the world, in every clime, is the most extensively solventised, and has the largest sale of any article of its kind

On the face of the globe.

DESTROYS POTAT'S BUGS
For Potato Brigs, Insects on Vines, etc., a tablespoonful of the powder, well shaken, in a keg of
water, and applied with sprinkling pof, spray
syringe, or whish broom. Keep it well stirred up.
18c., 28c. and 31 Boxes, Agr. size.

ROUGH=RATS

—CLEARS OUT— ROUGH-RAIS -CLEARS OUT-

FLIES.

MEDICAL.

Robbers Enter the Store of Mr. DARBYS PROPHYLACTIC

FLUID.

Use it in every Sick-room for Safety, Cleanliness and Comfort.

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Burned Down at Night. Whitehall & 7 Milebell Sts., Atlanta, Ga. in Lowndes will not average over sixty per cent. Our merchants have been inquiring among their customers, and the opinion among them is that the crop is cut off about twenty-five per cent. Some think more. We hope it will not turn out so badly as farmers think.

Illee-cutting on the Altamaha has been companied in garners. ATHENS, Ga., September I.—[Special.]—Mr. Geary, living near Centre, on the Northeastern railroad, lost his house by fire Wednesday A Mad Cow.

From the Leary, Ga., Courier.

A mad cow was killed on Ben Hillsman's place, near here, one day this week. She is said to have possessed all the symptoms of hydrophobia, which she undoubtedly had, having a short time before been bitten by a rabid dog. night. The fire caught from the stove.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.50 for three months, or \$10.00 a year. months, or \$10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION (Circulation over 110,000) is malled, post-paid, for \$1.25 a year, or for \$1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address of 1200 in clubs of more. Address all letters to THE CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 2, 1897. Prompt and Proper Resolutions.

The resolutions of the anti-prohibitionists, opted yesterday evening and printed elsee, will be read with general approval. It would have been better of course had o discussion of the prohibition issue been provoked until after the exposition. But under a clear legal right this discussion was mised. Upon the suggestion that the inter-

sts of the exposition would be endangered, the anti-prohibition leaders acted promptly and with public spirit. They have done all they could do. They will not present their petition to the ordinary until the exposition is practically over, and will not in the meantime hold a single public meeting, have a public speech or go into the newspapers. In other words, they affirm their devotion to Atlanta and to the exposition, declare that they will do all in their power to postpone discussion, and that they will not present their petition asking for an election until the exposition is beyond the possibility of

Now let everybody unite on this platform. The exposition is first and chief in importance. Let every man vie with his neighbor, every faction with every other faction, in making it a glorious success-and then let the lines be drawn as orderly as may be, and this issue settled finally with as little bitterness as possible. It is an issue that must be met, and when the exposition is out of the way, the sooner it is met and settled finally, the better for all concerned and for the city.

injury.

THE esteemed editor of the Eufaula Times s stirred up because THE CONSTITUTION sometimes pitches into the "irresponsible correspondents of northern republican jour-All that the Times man can do about it is to thank his stars that he is not one of those "irresponsible correspondents."

Davis en Calhoun.

The last number of the North American Review contains an article by Mr. Jefferson Davis on the life, character, and public services of John C. Calhoun. It is written In Mr. Davis's best style, and considering Its length, it is hard to conceive of a more complete analysis of the long life and great services of Calhoun.

When Mr. Calhoun was secretary of war he appointed Jefferson. Davis a cadet at the Point academy. The acquaintance thus begun ripened into a close friendship which continued and grew stronger until Calhonn's death. In writing of his friend Phenefactor, Mr. Davis is performing a service of love. He says:

No public man has been more misunderstood and nore misrepresented than Mr. Calhoun. Not un-Trequently he has been described as a "hair-splitting etionist." a "sectionist" and a "disunionist. That he was eminently wise and practical, that his heart and his mind embraced the whole country, that he was ardently devoted to the union of the stitution as our fathers made and construed it his official acts and published speeches clearly

years amid the shouts of a people triumphant in their liberation from foreign rule, and the enjoy-ment of community independence, may be not fairly as the belief in state rights, maintained with colo ardent devotion in defiance of all the clamor shinch pursued him to the end of his life, and stops

Some very common misapprehensions as to Calhoun's opinions are corrected by historical evidence. He favored a liberal system of internal improvements. In his speech of January 31, 1816, he said:

Let us make great permanent roads; not like the Romans, with views of subjecting and ruling pro-vinces, but for the more honorable purpose of de-fense and of connecting more closely the interests of various sections of this great country He considered it not only the right, but

the duty, of the government to foster home Industries and thus expressed his opinion on that subject: In regard to the question, how far manufactur-

ought to be fostered, it is the duty of this coun-, as a means of defense, to encourage its domestic lustry, more especially that part of it which prose. * * * Laying the claims of manufactures retirely out of view, on general principles, without regard to their interests, a certain encouragement should be extended at least to our woolen and cot-

Calhoun's position in favor of protection is justly regarded by Mr. Davis as convincing proof his non-sectionalism. Says Mr.

To men of the present day, the full significance of ment of the manufactures which had grown up under the necessities of the war may not be appre-ciated in their arti-sectional character; it may, therefore, be not inappropriate to say that is was before the invention of steamships and steam locomo tives, and that the manufactures were almost ex-clusively in the northern states, and it would have uired prophetic vision to foresee their introduc. tion into the land of Calhoun. Commerce was then conducted on the sea and in sailing vessels. A wide plain lay between the mountains of South Carolina and the sea. If the water-power at the base of the mountains had been utilized for purposes of manufacture, the transportation across the plain would have been too slow and expensive for a profitable commerce. Therefore, the agricultural products, chiefly in the country near to the sea, were transported in ships to places where the water-power was near to a harbor, and thus it will be seen that to ad-vocate encouragement to the manufacturers was to efit, not the people of his own section, but those far away from it, and that in this, as well as in his zealous efforts for the vind cation of the rights of sailors, he rose above any considerations of sectional interest or feeling, and stood forward as the champien of his countrymen, to whatever state they might telong.

The charge that Calhoun was a disunion-1st is completely refuted. He was absolutely devoted to the constitution, and he regarded the man who would pervert the true meaning and intent of the constitution as the real enemy of the union. When almost dying he lay in his bed and wrote the great speech which was read for him in the senate on March. 4th, 1850. It breathed a spirit of the loftlest devotion to the union. The next day, just after Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, had spoken in reply to Calhoun's speech, the South Carolina senator game into the senate chamber, though he was hardly able to stand up. He said:

"I had not the advantage of hearing the remarks of the senator of Missesippi. Did he accuse me of

disunion? Did be mean to insinuate that?" To which Mr. Foote, the suntor referred to, replied which Mr. Foote, the neutro referred to replied that he "had not the slightest intention to impute to him designs hostl'e to the union." * * * "I have always maintained that he is one of the most devoted friends of the union in this body."

In summing up Calhoun's public service,

Mr. Davis says: If a young man should ask me where he could, in a cen lensed form, get the best understanding of our institutions and the duties of an American patriot,

I would answer, "In Calhonn's speech in the senate on what is known as 'The Force Bill." He does not refer to the purity and beauty of Calhoun's private life at a time when a lax code of morals obtained among our publie men. But that was not necessary. However Calhoun's opinions as a statesman may have been misrepresented, there has never been the slightest aspersion of his high and noble character as a man.

JOHN BRIGHT has been downed by one member of the Gladstone party. The old man got mad with his son for making a speech on the Gladstone side. He wrote him a sharp letter and the youngster replied that "it was not such a communication as one statesman should address to another." This tickled Mr. Bright's sense of humor, and he subsided.

Scorched and Storm-Swept. Texas during the past two years has been erribly smitten. Last year a portion of ner territory went without a drop of rain

for twelve months and longer. Then came the cyclone of Galveston and Sabine Pass, with the tidal wave and the accompanying flood, destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property.

Our dispatches this morning tell the story of another calamity. It is the repetition of the flood of last year, only this time it is in central Texas, instead of on the coast. The best cotton region of the state has suffered to an extent that cannot now be estimated, but the damage will probably run up into the millions. Railways have been washed away, houses have drifted off with the raging waters, and many people have been left with literally nothing but their lives.

The alternate storms and drouths with which Texas is afflicted are a serious drawback to that great state. Perhaps a succession of favorable seasons and booming crops will now ensue and in some measure compensate the sufferers for their losses. But while we indulge this hope we should not forget to be thankful for the abundant blessings showered upon Georgia during the present year. The elements have dealt with us kindly, and we have escaped all the evils most dreaded, not only by the husbandman, but by the dwellers in the busy marts of commerce. After all, Georgia is a fortunate commonwealth. No spot on the continent has suffered less from storm, drouth, famine and pestilence.

THE New York papers are calling upon School Master Soulard to resign because his entanglement with a lady teacher caused her husband to secure a divorce. Mr. Soulard swears he won't resign. He is under the impression that he is a very nice man.

A Queer Story.

Since hypnotism and mesmerism have again become the rage in France, some strange experiments have been reported. Murderers have confessed when hypnotized. clairvoyants have detected the hiding places of criminals, and the sick have been made

A short time ago a young man was mesmerized by one of his friends. Before he came out of his unnatural condition the magnetizer forbade him to drink any wine for a fortnight. The victim went about his business for the next two weeks, but found himself unable to drink wine. Every time he attempted to raise a glass to his lips the muscles of his arm failed to obey his will, and the limb was to all intents and purposes paralyzed.

This sort of thing may work in France, but it wouldn't work here. Our old topers manage to get liquor and drink it in prohibition towns, in jails and in asylums. wit of man has never yet separated them from their tipple, and it is not likely that mesmerism would do it.

A NEW YORK paper discusses "Henry Watterson as a Confederate Journalist." It is to be hoped that this will not make anybody mad. Henry's pen did not cripple the union to any great extent.

The Interstate Business.

The Boston Globe is alarmed at the pro gress of the "interstate idea" in this country. It says:

Interstate commerce we already have; interstate oldonargarine is also with us; interstate education, interstate divorces, interstate hog cholera and interstate cattle pneumonia have long been urged. Now comes interstate extradition, a plan whereby Now comes interstate extradition, a plan whereby congress will direct governors what to do about al-

The Globe further remarks that croup is as legitimate a subject of congressional legislation as pleuro-pneumonia. This is a timely warning. Though some of the matters enumerated in the Globe's catalogue are legitimate subjects of congressional interference there are others with which congress properly has no concern whatever. It is time to go slow on the interstate business.

The Pennsylvania Platform.

Last Wednesday the Pennsylvania demoeratic state convention was held at Allen-

Interest in the convention concentrated on its declaration of principles. A square issue had been made. On the one hand the anti-Randall wing of the party, led by ex-Senator Wallace, Congressman Bill Scott, of Erie, and William M. Singerly, editor of the Philadelphia Record, had taken ground in favor of tariff reform, on the line advocated by Messrs, Carlisle and Morrison. They disguised their real position beneath a lot of plausible verbiage about the surplus in the treasury and the necessity for its reduction by a revision of the tariff, but their real purpose was understood. It was to commit the Pennsylvania democrats against internal revenue reduction.

Mr. Randall met the issue squarely. He favored a reiteration of the Chicago platform on which Cleveland and Hendricks were elected. That platform declares in favor of the repeal of war taxes; and everybody knows that its language on this point refers to the internal revenue. The anti-Randall men put forth their best efforts in all parts of the state to elect their friends to the convention. They boasted that they

would snow Mr. Randall under. The convention met. Mr. Randall was there as a delegate. It was on his motion that Mr. Scott, one of the leaders of the anti-Randall delegates, was made chairman anti-Kandall delegates, was made chairman is one of the coolest assumptions on re of the committee on resolutions. Mr. Ran-Judge Field is getting "perked up" dall was also a member of that committee, siderably.

Everybody supposed there would be two reports, and a stormy contest in the convention, as the committee was equally divided, and both sides appeared to be confident. To

the general surprise a unanimous report was made. When it was read it was seen that Mr. Randall had carried every point. The opposition in the committee was afraid to risk a contest before the convention and acquiesced in a platform, the first section of That we renew our allegiance to the prin

and declarations of the platform adopted at Chicago in 1881, which Mr. Cleveland, the nominee of the party, heartily indersed, declaring in his letter of party, hearthy indersed, declaring in his letter of acceptance: "I have carefully considered the plat-form adopted by the convention and cordially ap-prove the same. So plain a statement of democratic faith and the principles upon which that party ap-peals to the sufficient of the same of the same. peaks to the suffrages of the people needs no supple-peaks to the suffrages of the people needs no supple-ment or explanation." To these principles he has safely adhered in all his jubile ulterances. We further affirm the plaf form adopted by our state convention in 1886, and in view of the existing condition of the public treasury, we demand, with emphasis, that the large surplus already in the public treasury shall be used to pay the public debt, and that current and unnecessary increase going on beyond the needs of government shall be immedily prevented by a wise and prudent reduction of internal taxation and of duties on imports in accordance with the foregoing declarations.

It will be seen that the first reform of taxation demanded is a reduction of the internal revenue. Thus Pennsylvania stands side by side with Virginia in the pending campaigns. The democrats of these two states have struck the right line, the line that will lead to victory in 1888.

The Allentown platform is a great triumph for Mr. Randall, but it has a better meaning than that. It is a step toward the relief of the people from the most oppressive of all the taxes which they are now compelled to pay.

Some of our exchanges are disposed to borrow trouble on account of the race problem. We object to calling every hip-pocket affair a war between the races simply because two colors are mixed up in it.

The Haddock Case Again. The case against the alleged murcerers of the Rev. George C. Haddock is to come up

again at Sioux City, Iowa. It will be recollected that Haddock was assassinated, and the theory of the prosecution has always been that he was killed by the anti-prohibitionists who were very bitter against him. Last spring Arensdorf, the head of the supposed gang of conspirators, was tried, but a hung jury caused the case to go over. At the fall term next week Arensdorf will not be tried first, as the state prefers to push the case against Munchbrath, in the hope of securing a conviction.

The Haddock case created the wildest excitement at the time of the murder, and the coming verdict will be impatiently looked for. Sioux City has the reputation of being rather a hard place. The liquor men have successfully defied the prohibition laws, and there is such a bitter state of feeling among them and among Haddock's friends that it will be exceedingly difficult to secure fair play for either the prosecution or the de

WHEN a great state, from one end to the other, plunges into a discussion of the question of plagairism it would seem that there is a great scarcity of serious public issues.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS are scared. Calico Charley Foster says they will have to work very hard to carry the state. THE PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH calls Frank

Hurd and John G. Carlisle "the two brightest men in the democratic party." A BIG CIRCUS man says, "The day of the

clown is past." If this be true, the glory of the circus has departed forever. CONGRESSMAN CRANE, of Texas, has fallen victim to a Washington interviewer. The congressman is a very young man.

THE FIRST THING General Buckner did after being inaugurated governor of Kentucky was to appoint Mr. Matt Adams, an ex-federal soldier, secretary of state.

SENATOR BECK denies that he proposed Secetary Lamar as a vice presidential candidate. The senator says he is not in the nominating business just now.

PHILADELPHIA IS MAKING gorgeous preparations for the centennial of the constitution which will be celebrated this month. Georgia will be well represented and will hold her own among the "Old thirteen."
Toronto Mail: "Atlanta, Ga., is satisfied

with prohibition. The barrooms are closed, the city assessment has increased and poverty has to a large extent disappeared, as poor families now receive the full benefit of the earnings of the master of the house."

A RECENT DECISION of the treasury authorities declares that any one who imitates any part of a United States note is guilty of counterfeiting. It is claimed that under this doci ion Mr. Hyatt, the treasurer, can write his name only on treasury notes, as his signature is an essential part of such notes and must therefore not be used elsewhere.

CONGRESSMAN P. T. GLASS, of Tenness says his presidential ticket is Cleveland and Hill. The congressman ought to have found time during his long vacation to read the constitution of the United States and discover that the president and vice-president cannot come from the same state-not even New York. But a Tennessee congressman has little regard for such a frivolous occupation as reading.

GOVERNOR LEE, OF VIRGINIA, Smokes an im mense red clay pipe which General Sibley of St. Paul, gave him. The pipe is thus described: "The pipe was made by Isla-Du-Ta, or Red Eye of the Sisseton Hand, a one-armed brave of the Dakota Indians, from the red pipe quarry, celebrated by Longfellow in his 'Hia-Presented to Governor Fitzhugh Lee of Virgina while in Minnesota, January 28, 1887, by Wah-Ze-Oni-Ini, or Walker in the Pines," this being the Indian name of General Sibley.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, does not appear to have the solid support of his own state for the chairmanship of the ways and means committee. The Austin Dispatch says: "The democrats of the next house should unite in a vigorous protest to the speaker against the apointment of that blatant free trade howler, Dodger Q. Mills, to the important position of chairman of the committee of ways and means. It's safe to say, however, that your Uncle Sammy Randali will have a word or two to say in the matter."

JUSTICE FIELD IS being severely criticised for his decision in the case of the Pacific railroad commission against Leland Stanford. The chairman of the commission asked Stanford if he had given any money to certain of his agents who were named, to be used in in fluencing legislation. This question Stanford declined to answer. Justice Field decided that he had a right to decline and indulges in this lofty strain: "This case will stand for all time as a bulwark against an invasion of the rights of a citizen to protection in his private affairs against the unlimited scrutiny of invasion by a a congressional committee." The idea that his decision will stand "for all time,"

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Does it Vindicate Him? EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The following the paragraph of Dr. Strong's letter, which Dr. Hawthorne accepts as a vindication:

Is this vindication or irony?

A MORE ANXIOUS INQUIRER,

Hints for Georgia Farmer Hints for Georgia Farmers.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., August 30, 1887.—
Editors Constitution—I am in the heart of the famous fruit region of Michigan. I am surrounded
with vineyards, apple orchards, and especially peach
orchards. For many miles along the eastern shore
of Lake Michigan the traveller is always in sight of
vast peach orchards. Some of these orchards I have
visited. I have feasted, even to satiety, on their delicious fruit. I have conversed with the proprietors,
and gathered a good deal of information, which
ought to be suggestive to the farmers of Georgia. ought to be suggestive to the farmers of Georg'a. The state, in ten years, might become famous with yineyards and peach orchards, especially the latter. I will condense into a few words the facts which have come to my knowledge during a brief sojour.

sixty miles in length and from three to six miles in preadth. The climate is modified by the lake,

of a clay subsoil. I have seen many miles of just such soil in Georgia. More than twenty varieties of peaches are cultivated, but the farmers rely most for the market on the Crawford, early and late, and Hale's early, though Jacob's and King George are comin

4. The trees are planted in rows, about two rods arart, the distance between the trees in each roy ng from 15 to 20 feet.

5. For the first two years after planting the ground s thorough y cultivated, good crops of corn growing between the rows and protecting the young manure if possible. The third year rye is sown in August and the next summer ploughed in and this process is repeated every year while the hard is in bearing. 6. Fruit, in paying quantity, is expected the fifth

year, but care is taken to thin out the fruit, onehird, or even one-half, in fruitful years.

peach-bug. This can only be done effectually by holding sheets under the boughs, and knocking the trees till they fall off. This must be done every morning till the insect disappears. Some have recently tried, with success, it is said, "spraying" rith some peculiar liquid the ingredients of which I did not lerra. ease feared is the "tellows," a sure

8. The one disease feared is the "tellows," a sure symptom of which is a fungous growth on the body o" the tree. One diseased tree will infect a significant and a significant or the whole orchard, and extend to neighboring orchards. There is but one remedy—and this is enforced by law—the diseased tree must be at once cut down and burned. I saw some half dozen trees loaded with peaches which had thus beer summarily executed. The peaches upon might have been sold for sixty dollars, peaches themselves were diseased, with blood red libres, like fibres of beef-steak, extending through them. Such fruit is sometimes sent, by dishonest peach growers, to market, they are fine looking and ayers sometimes think they are a nice variety.

9. What are the profits? Peaches bring readily acre orchard is well off and usually has a good bank account. The owner of ten acres is what they call a "forehanded" farmer, with a beautiful cottage, good barns, etc. The proprietor of a thirty acre or chard offers to sell for \$30,000.

10. No Michigan farmer depends on a single prop. The small fruits are raised in great abundance. Besides, wheat and Indian corn, grass and oats, horses and cattle, hogs and sometimes sheep, are products of this same peach-belt. I leave the Georgia farmer to draw his own inference from the above facts. I love Georgia, and would like to see it, from the northern mountains to the gulf, one paradise. Zachary Eddy.

A BALL OF GOLDEN BUTTER. omething that May Make Incredulous Per-

sons Knit Their Brows.

A queer matter is dealt with in a North Conway, N. H., letter to the Boston Herald;
A young lady told me of a scientific experiment she has been trying. Her boardinghouse is a very fashionable and exclusive and excellent one, but of late the perversities of the butter have been trying. Butter sometimes has a way of being perverse, and this usually in August, when it should be the best, just as children are likely to appear at their very worst when they should behave the best. Now, some one had told this young lady that if cream were ouried in the earth for twenty-four hours it would then be found to have become butter of a superior quality and flavor. She longed to test the truth of his statement, and, confessing her ambition to Mrs. Daniel Merriman, she was made a present of a bag of cream from the Bigelow farm. She told me, with the minuteness indispensable to the description of scientific procedures, that the bag was of the cream, of course, being from the Bigelow farm, was of lovely richness, of the sort usually described as being "thick enough to cut with a knife." She nace the executation in the ground, of the necessary size, and deposited her cream and covered it up. After twenty-four hours she unearthed it, and it was alkall of golden, hard delicious/butter, wanting only salt to make it perfect, and this she added with her own fair hands. There were no traces of butter-milk; it had all been absorbed through the pores of the cloth into the earth. It is improbable that the young lady will go on making butter after this man-ner, but her method may indicate that there is shortly to be a revolution in the art of butter mak-ing. The new way has to recommend it a great saving of labor, and one would say, of care as well In these wonderful days it is impossible to prophesy what great and momentous results may come from such a happening as this.

Wanted: A Jack Knife.

From the Washington Star.
Professor Otis Mason, of the National museum, made an appeal to the public at large through the Star the other day for an eighteenth century jack knife. That evening, before the pro-fessor finished his dinner, a gentleman brought to his hous: a rusty and broken old knife dug up on the battle field of Ticonderoga—found side by side with the fiint blade of an Indian knife. Yesterday some one; signing the name of Benjamin Franklin, sent the professor the knife with which, it is claim-ed, Franklin fashioned the sticks for his kite. It is not a jack knife, but a pen kuife of very modern manufacture, having, as some modern pocket knives have, a little pair of scissors in it, in place of one of the blades. Another gentleman, whose official position has given him an opportunity to make such collections, has promised to give to the museum, not a jack knife of the eighteenth century, but a collection of Asiatic knives. The Ticonderoga knife is rusted and the blade is broken.
It was a long slender knife of one blade, and
originally the blade turned on a hinge or spring
so that the knife could be shut, but it is rusted stiff Every boy knows what a jack-knife is, and there

are very few American boys who have not owned one. What a great museum wants of a jack-knife, though, may puzzle not only the boys but some of the old folks, too. Therein lies hidden the prime idea of the National museum, which is so planned and arranged that when the grand scheme is fully perfected it will tell the story of a man in all his re lations. It will tell, in object lessons, how he was cradled, what he played with when a child, how he crailed, what he played with when a child, how he was dressed, what his occupations in manhood, how he went to war, how and what he worshipped, what ceremonies attended his marriage and funeral. It will tell the story not only of man, as he is known and seen today on Pennsylvania avenue, but of primitive man, of the red man, the African, the Esquimaux. His social relations and his employments will be illustrated. All things laid under contribution for his use, or amusement, will have full exposition. And the jack-knife tells something of this creat story. The jack-knife Professor Mason of this great story. The jack-knife, Professor Mason says, is properly a knife of one blade. It derives its names from the French Jacques, which is a name given to low, illiterate fellows. The r knives had one blade. When a man learned to write he but one blace. When a man learned to write he had to sharpen his pen, and carried a pen knife with two or more blades. To tell the history of the jack knife, or the one-bladed knife, would require a large case in the National museum. Professor Mason has the materials scattered about the shelves

He has the rude stone blades of the paleolithic and neolithic man, the rude savage that lived with the beasts before, perhaps, Atlantis sank beneath the wave, in ages so far back that even Hindoo lus's and Remus's time, and who have left beautifu

lus's and Remus's time, and who have left beautiful memorials of their existence, and inscriptions which no man has ever been able to decipher. But the most complete part of the collection is that illustrating the Indian jack-knife, or the knife which the Indian used for every purpose. Blades of stone, flint or slate were bound upon a hasp of wood or bone. The edges were chipped or ground till they were sharp and pointed. Then when the Indian or Faquinaau came into contact with the white trader, their knives began to have iron or steel blades. One Esquimau knife is made out of an old can-opener.

WILKES BOOTH.

How His Young Friend Was Frightened When Lincoln Was Killed. When Lincoln Was Killed.
WASHINGTON, August 30.— The New York Tribune's Washington special says: "Although more than twenty-two years have passed since that fatal shot was fired in Ford's theater, one frequently hears incidents related which have a bearing on the tragedy or the chief actors in it. John Wilkes Rooth was alwest as well known in John Wilkes Booth was almost as well known in John Wilkes Booth was almost as well known in Washington as Mr. Lincoln, and he had a multitude of devoted friends. Not long ago I heard an exconfederate officer relate some of his personal recollections of the assarsin. Among other things he said: 'I lived very close to history-blood-stained as it was in those terrible days. I saw that the war was virtually over, and that the south was lost. Weary of the hopeless structle. I returned to my Maryland home

peless struggle, I returned to my Maryland home and obtained a place as postmaster at one of the lit-tle river towns on the north bank of the l'otomac. ose days a good deal of contraband mail was sent across the river and through the lines under cover at night. I knew Booth well, and, like most young men, I admired him. A few nights before the assassination he came to my house late in a state of considerable excitement. He said that he had a lot of important letters which most be sent through the lines that night. When the letters were brought in I found that they filled sev-eral bags, and I told Booth that it would be imposible to ship them all at once without discovery. He insisted that it was a matter of life and and that if I could not get the mail across the river he would undertake the job himself. I prom ised to do the best I could, and he and his ions to be off. Shortly afterwards I spent several days in Washington, and was much with Booth. He was irritable and prexcupied, and drank a good deal, but neither his excitement nor his tippling deal, but neither his excitement nor his tipplin struck me, who knew him so well, as very unus ia day; and that night, when the intelligence of the awful crime spread like wildfire through the city, a horrible abyss seemed to open at my feet. "Booth's midnight visit to my little postoffice, my

open, continuous and intimate association with him in Washington for several days, the fact that I had in my possession a magnificent photograph for which he sat during that time, all these circumstances filled me with dread. I knew that if I fell under suspicion and was arrested in that time of horror and excitement, it would be probably imsible for me to convince anybody that I was not privy to the crime. I succeeded in ecuping from the city and in avoiding suspicion, but for many the city and in avoiding suspicion, but for many weeks I lived in constant terror; but I was innocent. I learned afterward that none of the contraband letters, about the forwarding of which Booth exwas making preparations. If such had been the case, I doubt not that swift warning would have been sent to Washington and the tragedy averted."

The Color Line. From the Chicago Times.

The northern papers which are howling about the new Georgia law prohibiting the pepper-and-salt mixture of whites and blacks in the public schools of that state are making themselves ridicu lous, It will be time enough for an appeal to fanat-ical partyism on that issue when hostility to and prejudice against the social mixture of the races has been obliterated from the northern mind. The truth is that there is hardly a public school in the country, from the government academy at West Point to the remotest district in the wilds of the northwest, in which negro pupils are welcomed. Statutory requirements and penalties may enforce the mixture in places, but evidence that the result is beneficial to either the secret beautiful and is beneficial to either race has not been produced. The more thoughtful and intelligent co are entirely conscious that their people have nothing to gain from an enforced mixture with the whites, and that the best results of education can only be hoped for in separate schools. The "de-termined sentiment" which the organs are attempt-ing to arouse in the north on this subject for electioneering purposes will not be found to any great extent outside of institutions for lunatics and the

Bret Harte Growing Gray.

I saw Bret Harte at a dinner the other day. This popular novelist is becoming very gray. Hi hair is almost snowy white, but it is thick and lux uriant, so that the extreme lightness of color does not give him an appearance of age. He looks ver than when I saw him at Washington ter years ago, when his hair was brown, with hardly a trace of gray in it. His color is quite English. It is the fresh color of a man who lives a careful, reg-ular life. Mr. Harte's white hair is combed down very low over his narrow forehead. His tace is quite angular and sharp. His eyes are dark and full and deep set. His nose is a small Roman. His nus ache is quite dark and makes a striking conto the whiter e s of his hair. He looks not army, Mr. Harte is living very quietly and goes out but little. I noticed that he barely tasted the wine on the dinner table and that he excused himself at a very early hour. I understand that he is now en-gaged on a new book and that he is husbanding all

Poor Old Burchard. From the New York Star.

One of the men who saunter down the almost deserted sidewalks of Fifth avenue, New York, during a pleasant Sunday, is Rev. Dr. Burch-ard. His eyes were always peculiarly small, but his face has lately grown weazened and pinched, and the wrinkles almost overlapping each other nearly cover up his eyes and give him an appearance that is neither pleasant nor benevolent looking. And yet those who know the kindly old gentleman will yet those who know the kindry did gentleman will say that the poor has no tenderer friend, the unfortunate no more practical adviser and helper than the man who, without his own seeking, was made so pro unent a figure in the political history of James G. Blaine.

Willing to Learn.

From the Washington Critic. Housewife (to new domestic)-"There is one thing I wish to say to you. The last girl had a habit of coming into the parlor and playing on the piano whenever she felt like it. You never play on hano whenever, do you?"

"No, mum. But Oi think Oi cud learn wid a lit-tle showin' from you."

The Ruling Passion

From the New York Sun. Brown-Hello, Robinson, what's your hurry? Robinson (out of breath)-Don't detain me; I've ist heard that my house is on fire.

Brown—That's too bad. I was going to abyou to have a drink.
Robinson—Well, I'll go you one, but we'll have to

COLLECTED AND CLIPPED. Chicago Inter-Ocean: A half loaf is better than no

acation.

Philadelphia Call: Among the effects of Ives can be enumerated "one very bad memory."

Burlington Free Press: Financiers are perplexed over the rise of silver. So are not we. It is always

rising—out of the pocket.

Washington Critic: It might be argued that even a plous miller may swear at his mill on the ground that he is entitled to his mill dam.

Duluh Puragrapher: We don't quite understand how a steamboat pilot can ever be called a stern person. Like the dude, he's most always on the

Sun Francisco Post: The way of the transgresson is generally alleged to be hard. The transgressor docsn't mind this, though, half as much as do his Pittsburg Dispatch: One of the new English peers

is eighty-three years old. He used to be a very active business man, but, of course, wasn't eligible

active business man, but, of course, wasn't eligible until he got over that.

San Francisco Alta: It is said that the lightest tissues can be made fire proof by dippling them in phospha'e of ammonia. Now we know what our last load of wood was drugged with.

Boston Globe: No wonder they say the yankees exaggerate. We know one who complained to his butcher that the last piece of steak sent him was so tough that his mother could not chew the gravy.

Buffalo Express: Between the acts. She (reproachfully)—Edward, you've been drinking. He—Ouly a glass of milk, dear, Sho—But your breath smells horribly of whisky. He (with concern)—Is that so? The cow must have been fed on distillery slops.)

A QUIET CAMPAIGN

In Order Not to Interfere with the Exposition Prospects.

THE ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS AT WORK.

A Resolution Which Assures Freedom From Excitement, if the Prohibitionists Will Act in a Similar Manner.

A large meeting of anti-prohibitionists was all yesterday to take into consideration matters referring to the coming campaign. None of the gentlemen present would talk, but they all seemed to mean business. The assembly was composed of representatives of all classes of society. One of the leading members fur-nished the following action which was had, which assures the people of a campaign devoid of sensational or vexations features. The reso-

lutions here follow:
Whereas, Some apprehension has been expressed that the holding of an election under the local op-

that the holding of an election under the local op-tion set, in this county in November next, would-impair the success of the Pichmont expedition and the benefits resulting thereform. And, Whereas, The members of our party, as citizens and tax payers of this city and county, and as con-tributors, friends, or promoters of the exposition, are as deeply interested in the welfare of the city and county and success of the exposition, as any other county and success of the exposition, as any other persons can be, and are not prepared to believe that the aid and encouragement given to the exposition by us, and without which it could not have been possible, can be tortured into an argument agains us. If so, the responsibility is upon those who a sion aforesaid, are yet favorably disposed to care-fully guard against the possibility of injury to either the city and county or exposition while in the exercise of a great right guaranteed by the law of the land. Therefore,
Resolved, That in addition to the many other evi-

dences, both before at d since the local option elec-tion in this county in 1885 of the devotion of the members of our party to the interests of this city and county and the public enterprises thereof, we hereby pledge our cordial suport to the Piedmont exposition enterprise and management. This we say in no spirit of self-laudation, nor of criticism of others, but in justice to our attitude under the fact and record. Resolved. That while under the law as interpreted

by us, no election, under the local option act, can e had in December because of the city election to be beld in that month, we will ask that the elect be held as late in November as can be obtained, and that the petition for such election shall not be presented to the r linary earlier than is necessary to accompilsh this result. Resolved, That as the exposition will close five weeks prior to the election, this, in our julgment, gives ample time for the public presentation of the issues involved, and we therefore recommend that

no public meeting he callet or held, or discussions through the press be had, until the close of the exposition, unless in response to the opposition. It is said that lists for names will be in circu.

An Historical Dog. Mr. Bancroft, the Pacific Coast historian, in

his "Central America III.," gives an account of a remarkably sagacous dog. The animal was the property of Vasco Nunez, the discoverer of the Pacific ocean, and accompanied him on his famous expedition across the Isthmus of Darien at the time the great discovery was made, in 1513.
His name was Leoncico, little lion, descendant of Beccerrico, of the Island of San Juan. He was in

color, red, with a black snout, of medium size and extraordinary strength. In their foragings Leoncico counted as one man, and drew captain's pay and share of spoils. Upon captain's pay and share of spoils. Upon these conditions his master frequently loaned him, and during the Darien wars be gained for Vasco Nunez more than 1,000 pes os de oro. He was considered more efficient than the best solder, and the savages stood in the greatest terror of him. He readily discriminated between wild and tame Indians. He readily discriminated between wild and tame Indians. When a captive was missing from the field and Leoneico was teld: "He isgor er seek him," the dog tracked the poor fugitive and did not harm him if he returned quietly, but if the Indian resisted the dog world destroy him.

The hero of many a conflict, he was covered with wounds; but, like Casar, he escaped the wars to meet his death by treachery. He was poisoned.

Surprised Turks.

From S. S. Cox in Youth's Compa Dr. Washburne, president of the American college at Constantinople, brought with him from the United States one of Edison's phonographs, which he exhibited to a company of Turks. He talked into the orifice and the machine go and out of its vocal tinfoil, long sentences in its squeaky

sight. They pretended that it was no marvel to them at all, but when the phonograph spoke in Turkish, they could not contain themselves any longer, and frankly acm tied that they could not understand how the machine had learned the lan-

Pitcher Stagg's Early Days.

Mr. Stagg, Yale's famous base ball pitcher entered Phillips Exeter Academy some years ago a poor lad. For the first month he lived on sixteen cents a day, his food being oatmeal and cornmeal, with meat, the toughest kind of beefsteak, as a rare treat once a week. The second month he succeeded in getting fairly good day board in return for the care of a horse. At the end of this month he was still better off, for he found board and lodging for caring for a horse and doing all the odd chores around the house, and thus he supported himself through Exeter. At Yale he earned his way by tutoring and writing for the papers.

Sentiment Versus Reality.

"George," she said, as she sat in the sand as the seashore, "I wonder with what hopes and fears and ambitions and perhaps sorrow and tears youder gallant ship is freighted as she suits so swiftly on?"
"I think you are mistaken, Ciara," said George, tenderly, "that is a three-masted schooner, and I think she is freighted with lumber."

Recognizing an Old Friend, From the Arkansaw Traveller.

"Tommie," said a New Mexico lady, address ing her son, "you shouldn't make so free with the gentleman. You never saw him before." "Yessum, I have. He's the man that shot pap."
"Oh, is he? I thought he was a stranger. Go tack and talk to him if you want to." An Every Day Scene in New Jersey.

Barkeeper-Well, you ought to take some-Choking Customer-Huhl Huh! Ow! Wow! Yes,

The Wonderful Country.

There once was a time when, as old songs prove it.
The earth was not round, but an endless plain;
The sea was as wide as the heavens above it—
Just millions of miles and be an again.
And that was the time—ay, an imore's the pity
It ever should end!—when the world could play,
When singers told tales of alers stal city
In a wonderful country far away!

But the schools must come, with their scales and measures,
To limit the visions and weigh the spells;
They scoffed at the dreamers with rainbow trea and circled the world with their parallels;

And circled the world with their parallos; They charted the vales and the sunny meadow Where minstrels might rid- for a year and a They sounded the depths and they pierced shallows Of that wonderful country far away: For fancies they gave us their microscopies;
For knowledge a rubble of fact and doubt;
Wing-broken and caged, like a bird from the
grouples,
Romance at the wandering stars locked out.
Cold reason, they said, is the earthly Eden;
Go, study its springs, and its orea assay.
But fairer the flowers and fields forbidden
Of that wonderful country far away.

They questioned the slumbering baby's laughter,
And cautioned its elders to dream by rule;
All mysteries past and to come hereafter
Were settled and solved in their common school.
But sweeter the streams and the wild birds singing,
The friendships and love that were true aiway;
The gladness unseen, like a fair bell ringing.
In that wonderful country far away.

Nay, not in their reason, our dear illusion,
But truer than truths that are measured a
weighed—
O land of the spirit! where no intrusion
From bookmen or doubters shall are be made!
There still breaks the murnuring sea to greet us,
On shadowy valley and penceful bay;
And souls that were truest still wait to meet us
In that wonderful country far away!
—Fabs Boyle O'Reilly in Scrimer's Magazine

AT THE BAR.

The Convict Lease System Before the Governor of Georgia.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION SPRUNG the Attorney-General Overrules It, and the Defendants Are Given One

Week for Preparation It was half past 10 o'clock when Governor

Gordon and Attorney-General Anderson en-The court room was crowded with lessees, lawyers and spectators. Among the members of the bar present were Messrs. Hopkins and Glean, who were there in the interests of Pen-itentiary company No. 3; Colonel Albert Cox, representing W. B. Lowe and his associates; W. M. Howard, the solicitor of the Northern circuit, was also among the lawyers at the fa-ble, and was present in the interests of Lessee James M. Smith, of Oglethorpecounty; Julius L. Brown occupied a seat at the table, but he took no part in the proceedings yesterday morning, and it is not yet known whether he is

logally interested in the case.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEYS. Across from the lessee's lawyers sat Hon. George Hillyer and Hoke Smith, calm and erned, ready to look after the interests of the state in the matter. Between the two sets of counsel sat the defendants, and they were represented in the persons of Captain James W. English, Colonel W. B. Lowe, Cap tain T. J. James, ex-Senator J. M. Smith Captain W.-D. Grant, a former lessee, was in the court room but sat apart from the present

A large number of prominent people sat in the court room and a large crowd was gathered about the doorway. Among those present were Captain Nelms, United States marshal District Attorney Hill, Judge Van Epps, Solicitor-General C. D. Hill, William Markham, J. C. Dunlap, Dr. Wilson, H. H. Colquitt, J. H. Lumpkin, Colonel Towers, Colonel Shubrick E. K. Lumpkin, of Athens, Hamilton Mc-Whorter, of Oglethorpe county, a number of members of the house and senate and spectators generally.
No ladies were present.

Just before the governor entered, Peniten iary Guard Turner brough in two colored con-

victs from Bingham's camp, two of the men who were so badly whipped there a short time since. They were dressed in stripes, both had on shackles, but one wore his trou chains, and to all appearances was not in Hardy Mobley, and were from Screven and Carroll counties respectively. The convicts at in the corner of the room and took no part in the proceedings in any way.

SPECULATION AS TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE

Prior to the entrance of the governor there proceeding was certainly not justified by any custom, and it was declared that he had as much right to ask a member of the press to occupy a seat with the court as the attorney general. The position assumed was that the law plainly specified the duties of the attorney neral in such cases, and it was to act as pub prosecutor and not in the judicial capacity proposed to assume by reason of the execu

In this speculation and general comment, the counsel for the state took no part, nor indeed were they aware of it. The comment was in a pleasant sort of vein, and was conducted in that characteristic way that lawyers have of making known their opinion upon matters that they do not wholly approve.

THE COURT EGINS ITS SESSION.

Immediately upon Governor Gordon's entrance, he and Attorney General Anderson took seats at the clerk's desk in order that they might be nearer the counsel.

night be nearer the counsel.

The supreme bench was occupied by the va-As soon as the party was seated, Governor Gordon said, "Let there be order, gentlemen."

After a short pans, the governor in a de-liberate clear voice read from manuscript the "I wish to state that the issues to be settled

here are of so grave a character, that I have thought it proper to ask the aid of the attorney-general in the effort to reach legal and just conclusions. "The questions involved are of the utmost portance both to the state and to the lessees of the convicts. On the one hand, is the reputation of the state, and the charge that her laws have been violated; and on the other are large pecuniary interests of citizens who have contracts with the state. These contracts and the laws under which they were made, and the laws subsequently enacted, to gether with all the facts connected with the sendent of the besses under these contracts.

conduct of the lesses under these contracts, the executive feels bound by the most solemn obligations of his office to inquire into.

"The proceedings will all be held with open doors, and will be given to the public as fully as may be practicable. No rulings will be made, and especially no conclusions will be reached nor decisions made excent such as are reached nor decisions made, except such as are concurred in by both the executive and the

reached nor decisions made, except such as are concurred in by both the executive and the stromey-general."

"Are the attorneys ready to proceed?"

THE LAWYERS TAKE A HAND.

Hon. George Hillyer, the leading counsel for the state, then rose and said:

"We would like your excellency to have the ether side answer the notice served upon them to produce books and papers, the documents wanted being described in that notice, and the counsel being aware of the contents, it is not necessary to read that notice unless your excellency should so order."

Interest of this Jadge Hopkins, of counsel for defendants, ignoring the direct answer requested, said substantially:

"Your excellency, this is a motion by the state to have your excellency vacate the leases of the convicts made by companies numbers two and three. The motion is to declare those leases forfeited, and to declare the convicts at an end. The papers presented call for action on the part of your excellency to vacate the contracts of these companies.

THE GOVERNOR DISQUALIBLED TO PRESIDE.

contracts of these companies.

THE GOVERNOR DISQUALBHED TO PRESIDE.

"I wish to suggest, as a -preliminary matter,
that there is an insurmountable barrier to further proceedings in this hearing. We would
respectfully suggest that your excellency is dis-

qualified.

"And we know, sir. as well as we know that "And we know, sir, as well as we know that we are here, that if, by the law of the land you are disqualified from presiding, there is no one in existence who would derive more pleasure from the knowledge of the fact than your excellency. Whilst we would have unbounded confidence in the justness of your decisions, if it be a legal right that we suggest, we have no authority to waive it, and should not, but should stand upon it. Whether in the discussion of this question, we shall proceed now, or sion of this question, we shall proceed now, or whether you will allow time for the examination of authorities, either today or tomerrow, of course you will have to determine. We retard it as a matter of the gravest character;

gard it as a matter of the gravest character; one of the largest and most vital importance, and will be prepared at your bidding to present it. At present, I suppose, I may not say more."

THE ARGUMENT IN REGARD TO JURISDICTION.
(Governor Gordon consulted with AttorneyGeneral Anderson for a moment or two, and then in a firm voice said:

"I will hear the objection now."

Judge Hopkins continued—"The order in bedience to which we now appear is this tholding up the executive order citing the lesses to show cause why the lease contracts should not be annualed). In 1876 an act was bould not be annualed). In 1876 an act was passed authorizing the executive to lease the sonvicts, and in passuance of that order the governor on the 21st of June, 1876, did ease them for twently years to three companies. Consider the passes of the companies of the comp 2 and 3. By the act the lessees were made erporations and the corporato name was as

Company No. 2 was composed of J. B. Gor-Lockett, Jordan and Lowe, while Grant, ander and others constituted No. 3. It cannot that each company offered a bid with the the contenuor was not satisfied, and then companies united in a joint bid for all the

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Surprised Turks.

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An Every Day Scene in New Jersey.

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og Customer-Huh! Hub! Ow! Wow! Yes, a b-bottle of fire ext ngu sher.

The Wonderful Country. The Wonderful Country.

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ioned the slumbering baby's laughter, oned the sumbering days and seed, one its elders to dream by rule; es past and to come hereafter lice and solved in their common school, the streams and the wild birds singing, is tips and love that were true alway; is unseen, like a tair bell ringing, onderful country far away.

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logally interested in the case.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEYS. Across from the lessee's lawyers sat Hon-George Hillyer and Hoke Smith, calm and unconcerned, ready to look after the interests of the state in the matter. Between the two sets of counsel sat the defendants, and they were represented in the persons of Captain James W. English, Colonel W. B. Lowe, Cap tain T. J. James, ex-Senator J. M. Smith Captain W. D. Grant, a former lessee, was in the court room but sat apart from the present

A large number of prominent people sat in the court room and a large crowd was gathered about the doorway. Among those present were Captain Nelms, United States marshal; District Attorney Hill, Judge Van Epps, Solic-itor-General C. D. Hill, William Markham, J. C. Dunlap, Dr. Wilson, H. H. Colquitt, J. H. Lumpkin, Colonel Towers, Colonel Shubrick E. K. Lumpkin, of Athens, Hamilton Mc Whorter, of Oglethorpe county, a number of members of the house and senate and specta-

tors generally. No ladies were present. TWO CONVICTS ARE BROUGHT IN.

Just before the governor entered, Penitentiary Guard Turner brough in two colored conviets from Bingham's camp, two of the men who were so badly whipped there a short time since. They were dressed in stripes, both had on shackles, but one wore his trousers over the chains, and to all appearances was not in irons. Their names were Bill Slaughter and Hardy Mobley, and were from Screven and Carroll counties respectively. The convicts sat in the corner of the room and took no part in the proceedings in any way.

**BPECULATION AS TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE

Prior to the entrance of the governor there was a good deal of speculation among the counsel and lawyers for the lessees as to the counsel and lawyers for the resees as to the action of the governor in having the attorney general to sit with him. It was held that the proceeding was certainly not justified by any custom, and it was declared that he had as much right to ask a member of the press to occupy a seat with the court as the attorney general. The position assumed was that the occupy a seat with the court as the attorney general. The position assumed was that the law plainly specified the duties of the attorney general in such cases, and it was to act as pub-lic prosecutor and not in the judicial capacity he proposed to assume by reason of the execu-

ve order. In this speculation and general comment, the counsel for the state took no part, nor in-deed were they aware of it. The comment was in a pleasant sect of vein, and was con-ducted in that characteristic way that lawyers have of making known their opinion upon matters that they do not wholly approve.

matters that they do not wholly approve.

THE COURT EEGINS ITS SESSION.

Immediately upon Governor Gordon's entrance, he and Attorney General Anderson took scats at the clerk's desk in order that they might be nearer the counsel.

The supreme bench was occupied by the va-

As soon as the party was scated, Governor Gordon said, "Let there be order, gentlemen." After a short pause, the governor in a deliberate clear voice read from manuscript the

following:
"I wish to state that the issues to be settled here are of so grave a character, that I have thought it proper to ask the aid of the attor-ney-general in the effort to reach legal and just conclusions.

"The questions involved are of the utmost

importance both to the state and to the tensees of the convicts. On the one hand, is the reputation of the state, and the charge that her laws have been violated; and on the other are large pecuniary interests of citizens who have contracts with the state. These contracts and the laws under which they were made, and the laws subsequently enacted, together with all the facts connected with the grander of the lesses, under these contracts.

gether with all the facts connected with the conduct of the lessees under these contracts, the executive fetis bound by the most solemn obligations of his office to inquire into.

"The proceedings will all be held with open doors, and will be given to the public as fully as may be practicable. No rulings will be made, and especially no conclusions will be reached nor decisions made, except such as are concurred in by both the executive and the ltroney-general."

"Are the attorneys ready to proceed?"

THE LAWYERS TAKE A BAND.

The Lawyers Take A BAND.

Hon. George Hillyer, the leading counsel

for the state, then rese and said:

"We would like your excellency to have the
other side answer the notice served upon them
to produce books and papers, the documents
wanted being described in that notice, and
the council being aware of the contents it is

to produce books and papers, the documents wanted being described in that notice, and the counsel being aware of the contents, it is not necessary to read that notice unless your excellency should so order."

Inlanswer to this Judge Hopkins, of counsel for defendants, ignoring the direct answer requested, said substantially:

"Your excellency, this is a motion by the state to have your excellency vacate the leases of the convicts made by companies numbers two and three. The motion is to declare those leases forfeited, and to declare the contracts of the lessees with the state for the convicts at an end. The papers presented call for action on the part of your excellency to vacate the contracts of these companies.

"HE GOVERNOR DISQUALDIED TO PRESIDE.

"I wish to suggest, as a preliminary matter,

"I wish to suggest, as a preliminary matter, that there is an insurmountable barrier to fur-ther proceedings in this hearing. We would respectfully suggest that your excellency is dis-

And we know, sir, as well as we know that we are here, that if, by the law of the land you are disqualified from presiding, there is no one in existence who would derive more pleasure from the knowledge of the fact than your excellency. Whilst we would have unboundexcellency. Whilst we would have unbounded confidence in the justness of your decisions, if it be a legal right that we suggest, we have no authority to waive it, and should not, but should stand upon it. Whether in the discussion we shall proceed pow, or sion of this question, we shall proceed now, or whether you will allow time for the examinawhether you will allow time for the examination of authorities, either today or tomorrow,
of course you will have to determine. We regard it as a matter of the gravest character;
one of the largest and most vital importance,
and will be prepared at your bidding to present
it. At present, I suppose, I may not say more."
THE ARGUMENT IN REGARD TO JURISDICTION.
GOVERNOT GOTOM CONSULTED WITS DICTION.
Town, and then in a firm voice said:
"I will hear the objection now."

convicts. One contract was drawn, signed by the Dade Coal Mine company, No. 2 and No. 3. This contract also divided the convicts among the lessees, and a bond was given the state for the faithful performance of the contract. Your excellency's name was on that bond, and this was the only lease of convicts ever made by the state.

this was the only lease of convicts ever made by the state.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNOR.

"You have cited No. 2 to appear before you to show cause why the contract bearing your individual name should not be broken. No. 3 is in precisely the same condition, what will cause the fall of one will cause the fall of the other, if one stands the other will stand, they are companies, they have co-existence. They are now summoned to answer why they should not both cease to live by one and the self same order.

Your excellency has no interest now in No. "Your excellency has no interest now in No. 2 and you have parted with your interest by contract so far as the law will allow you to do it; but these proceedings are levelled against a company you organized, that existed by your act, and the contract you are called upon to cancel bears your own name! It is a well known principle of law that no man can be a judge in his own case.

"The act of 1876 provided that for certain vio-lations the lease might be forfeited. This power is reposed in the executive under the contract and the law; if you are subsequently disquali-fied by your election as governor from exercising these functions it was not the fault of the

ing these functions it was not the fault of the lessees, but was the action of the people.

THE MATTER MORE THAN MERE POWER.

"The question is not one of mere police regulation or the management of the convicts, but the sole question is the contracts must be cancelled because they have been violated.

"I, John B. Gordon, propose to take my pen and run it through the signature of J. B. Gordon signed to that contract." No fault can attach to any one for this condition of affairs, for if an unmistakable public voice was ever uttered, it was when your excellency, with unitrend, it was when your excellency, with universal rejoicing, assumed the office to which the people elected you. The people disqualified you from performing this function."

Judge Hopkins then read from the code the section which says no JUDICIAL OFFICER SHALL SIT IN A CASE WHERE

The case of Milner & Co., vs. the Georgia

The case of Milner & Co., vs. the Georgia railroad, Fourth Georgia reports, page 385, in which a civil engineer was the arbitrator in certain cases by written agreement of the railroad and the contractors Milner, & Co., but subsequently holding stock in the road, the court held him to be disqualified.

Judge Hopkins put several hypothetical cases all going to show that where one is interested, the law does not permit him to sit in the adjudication of causes. The case of Huff vs. the city of Macon, where the same principle is stated was also cited by Judge Hopkins in speaking of the lease, said it was

THE GREATEST FAVOR DONE THE STATE taking these convicts off its hands, and in the case of Huff vs. the city of Macon as contained in 60th Georgia, the court itself in explaining the principle asks "how would it do for Governor Colquitt to lease the convicts of the state when it is his official duty, to weare

"The office that you will perform in this matter, if you years these contracts it the law is violated?"

"The office that you will perform in this matter, if you years these contracts, will be to put an end by your own action to be contract that exists between yourself and the state of Geor gia. There is no question that if you could not have acquired that interest while in office, you certainly while in office, having acquired prior to your election, cannot put an end to it. "That bond binds you to the state in the amount expressed on its face, can it be

WHO CAN CONCEIVE IT. that you by your own act, however pure and noble your intentions may be, by your own motion, without the consent of the state declare this obligation to be at an end!"

THE ARGUMENT OF STATE'S COUNSEL. JudgeHopkins continued at greaterlengthbut in the same vein, his argument being to show that the governor by reason of his previous connection with the lease system was incapactated to decide the question whether or not this contract should now be violated.

this contract should now be violated.

Mr. Hoke Smith, of the counsel for the state, in reply took the position that the ownership of steck in these companies being merely like that of ordinary holding of stock, that even if this was a judicial court, the mere pos-session at one time of stock would be no barsession at one time of stock would be no barrier to a subsequent right to slt upon a cause in which the stock was interested. The interest held passed when the stock was sold, and the governor is no more interested today than a man who buys stock in a company is ten years after he has sold it. Mr. Smith also took the ground that matters of disqualification were not considered at company law where if were not considered at common law, where if sustained no tribunal could be found to pass upon the same. The same rule

CIAL OFFICERS.

"If the same rule was applied to a governor govern "If the same rule was applied to a governor as to a judge, who could be chosen governor where there would not be interests upon which he would pass that would disqualify a judicial officer? Are such interests to be neglected? Unless the executive is allowed to pass upon them no tribunal can be found to pass upon them. If the same test is to be applied to the executive as to the judicial there will be many questions that will arise that he cannot pass

The people of Georgia selected your excellency with full knowledge of the facts, with a unanimity which the distinguished counsel so eloquently refers to, and a full discussion of the fact that your excellency's name was on the bond, and with every assurance from your the bond, and with every assurance from your excellency, if I am permitted to refer to mat-ters which are now history, that your excel-lency was not desirous to sustain that contract. The people of Georgia authorized your excellency to pass upon this matter, so far as the interests of the state are concerned. There is no rule in Georgia which prescribes disquali-fication, and we respectfully urge your excel-lency to proceed to this examination."

JUDGE HILLYER ALSO SPEAKS. Judge George Hillyer rose and for a quarter of an hour also argued the point of jurisdiction. He read from the 28th American reports a case from the New York court of appeals, where the principle is laid down that if a judicial officer has not such an interest as that the result will not affect his pecuniary interest, he may act so that there may not be a failute of remedy. This was not a judicial court, but a tribunal with executive functions, and was not bound by the same rules governing judicial procedures.

procedures.

Judge Hillyer made a learned argument to Judge Hillyer made a learned argument to show that executives had often exercised the function in cases of near and dear kindred. He also showed that the law gave the governor a veto power, and it was possible that a case might arise where his property was directly affected by a legislative enactment, would anyone say that he was not competent to exercise his veto. He also showed that the governor was obliged to sign the warrant, giving him his own pay, and cited a number of cases where his exercise of power was coupled to some extent with interest. In concluding, Judge Hillyer said that he saw not the slightest objection to the governor exercising his constitutional functions in this case.

COLONEL ALBERT COX SPEAKS FOR THE

COLONEL ALBERT COX SPEARS FOR THE LESSES.

Colonel Albert Cox closed the argument upon the jurisdiction matter. He said that the remedy of the state in this matter was in her own courts of chancery. There is no better way of opening wide the court of equity than by saying you have no remedy elsewhere. In the Marietta and North Georgia matter it had been shown that the superior courts could by decree order a delivery of convicts, and it goes without saying that they are competent to decide the matter. It had been argued that the rule relating to the judicial officer could not be applied to an executive. It had been applied to the mayor of Macon. Was not he an executive? And it was held there that he could have not only any dealing with himself as an individual, but that he was not competent to pass upon his own decisions. COLONEL ALBERT COX SPEAKS FOR THE

Governor Gordon consulted with AttorneyGeneral Anderson for a moment or
two, and then in a firm voice said:

"I will hear the objection now."

The companies are cited to show cause
thould not be annulled. The order in
the diameter of the centractis should not be annulled. The sees to show cause why the lease contracts
thould not be annulled. In 1876 an act was
passed authorizing the executive to lease the
toniviets, and in pursuance of that order the
toniviets and the corporate name was as
also them for twenty years to three compaalias—feorgia Penitentiary company number
1, 2 and 3. By the act the lessees were made
opportations and the corporate name was as
alone. The contracts the pursuance of that order the
governor on the 21st of June, 1876, did
asset them for twenty years to three compaalias—feorgia Penitentiary company number
1, 2 and 3. By the act the lessees were made
opportations and the corporate name was as
alone. The contract and the power to release you
from that bond? If released, who did it? And
into released, shall it be that one having an
interest on a bond to his own state was asked
to destroy his bond to his own state was asked
to destroy his bond to his own state was asked
to destroy his bond to his own state was asked
to destroy his bond to his own state was asked
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why the contracts of the release own
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in the defendants, and that the notice had been say and indispensable.

The DEMAND FOR THE PAPERS DISCUSSED.

Judge Hillyer reminded the court had not b

synopsis of which has been given, the govern-or after a few words with the attorney-general said, in a voice that betokened deep emotion, and with considerable deliberateness: "The counsel for the lessees are entirely cor-rect in stating that it would be a great relief to the executive to be disqualified to sit in this case.

the executive to be disqualified to sit in this case.

"The executive, by the constitution of this state, which he has sworn to support, is armed with the ability to call for legal guidance upon the law officer standing under that constitution. The executive, therefore, will refer this whole question to the attorney-general, will rely implicitly upon his guidance as it is the bounden duty of the executive to do, and if the attorney-general shall believe and decide that the executive from any cause is disqualified or ought not to preside in this case, I repeat that it will be a relief which I have no language to describe. On the other hand, if the attorney-general shall decide that it is the duty of the executive to proceed and decide this question, he will do it, with all its burden and responsibility, resting for his vindication in the laws and constitution which he has sworn to support." [Considerable applause.]

The court then adjourned util 3:30 p. m., in order that the attorney-general might consider the question of jurisdiction. In a few moments the supreme court room was entirely deserted.

It was nearly four o'clock when the court

THE AFTERNOON SITTING.

It was nearly four o'clock when the court reassembled.

The supreme court room held a larger and more conspicuous audience than it did in the morning. Nearly all the prominent men of the senate and house held seats, and the members of the bar were more numerous than during the morning.

bers of the bar were more numerous than during the morning.

The various lessees interested were not seated together as they had been in the morning, but were grouped here and there, one or two together in different parts of the room. The two convicts were absent.

District Attorney Hill occupied seats with counsel for the defendants, it being rumored that he had also been getained to assist in the defense of the lease contracts. Before the court opened, the crowd grew more and more numerous, and the porters were kept busy bringing in extra seats for those desiring places. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OVERRULES THE

Upon taking his seat beside the governor, Attorney-General Anderson, who had been a little late, and who had hurried in order to reach the room in time, allowed himself a few moments rest, and then without any prelim-

moments rest, and then without any prenninary remarks said:
"I had given some time and thought to this question of jurisdiction before it was sprung this morning, and this is the reason why I am enabled to give my opinion sooner than I would have done under ordinary circum-

stances.
"It is claimed that the executive is disqualified from presiding in this case on the ground that John B. Gordon is one of the original members of the company No. 2, whose contract with the state is sought to be cancelled. trist with the state is sought to be canceried. It is admitted that years ago he transferred all his rights under said contract, but it is held that he is still liable to the state on the bond of No. 2. Now, (and here the opinion is abridged), 1. The governor does not sit in this investigation as a judge or court. The constitution orbids him to assume or exercise judicial func

"2. If the point is well taken, he is equally "2. If the point is well taken, he is equally disqualified to do any other act which involves the rights or obligations of the original members of lease company No. 2. He cannot pardon a convict held by that company, he cannot enforce a penalty for negligent escape of a convict, for before suit is brought to recover such penalty the circumstances of the escape must be investigated by the governor. He cannot, in a word, legally perform any of those numerous duties imposed on the executive, touching the enforcement of the laws governing the management and treatment of overning the management and treatment of

governing the management and treatment of convicts.

"3d. If the governor is disqualified to conduct this inquiry, no one can, for the law provides no substitute, nor can the legislature without consent of lessees provide a substitute, because that would be to change the contract, in that respect between the lessees and the state.

"4. In view of the foregoing conclusions, it is held that the authorities read to show that a judge is disqualified to preside in a case in which he is interested have no application to the governor in performing duties imposed on

him by the law. He must and can act in many cases where a judge would be disqualified. He has not from the necessities of the case been subjected to the same disqualification which applies to judges.

"He has parted with his interest as a member

"He has parted with his interest as a memoer of No. 2, and while he is on the bond, which that company executed to the state, he is indennified by a perfectly good and solvent bond, which his assignees have executed to him. As to No. 3, it is not claimed that he has any pecuniary interest there. In the lan-guage of Chief Justice Bleckley: 'It is inter-est in the case not in the question that disqual-

ities even a judge.'
"Therefore, the attorney general must over rule the point and declare that it is not well THE CASE GOES ON. As soon as the decision had been sead the

As soon as the decision had been sead the governor in a firm voice said:
"Let the attorneys proceed with the ca4e."
Judge Hillyer then renewed his request that the opposing counsel give answer to the notice served upon them to produce certain books and papers bearing on the case.
Judge Hopkins, ignoring Judge Hillyer's remarks, here read the law in regard to the taking down of evidence in such an investigation, and asked if provision had been made for that purpose.

and asked if provision had been made for that purpose.

THE STENOGRAPHER ALREADY EMPLOYED. The governor said, "I have employed the circuit court stenographer who has orders to take down every thing as it is said."

Therefore Judge Hopkins declared that he would now answer the request for answer to the notice. He said the notice was served yesterday about four o'clock, that its demand for books and paper was a very voluminous one. "We are not bound to respond to any notice of this sort, or any part of it. The facts in connection with these documents and what they contain are pretty well known to all here and to the public, and it is likely that we shall not withhold any of the papers. We believe that we have a clear legal defense to these charges. We will be able to show that the odium attached to the lease system does not attach to our clients. But we ask time!

THE DEFENSE ASK FOR MORE TIME. "We only ask for a reasonable time, there is no reason in forcing us to a trial now. The convicts are being taken care of; they are not going to be injured, and there is no present ill-treatment complained of. All courts give time for the preparation of a defense. This investigation will not affect the lease system,

investigation will not affect the lease system, while it may take away convicts from present lessees, it will have to turn them over to another set.

"While there is no legal obligation upon us to produce the papers asked, we will in all probability do so. But we want time to consider the case; the matters involved here are too grave and too momentous to be entered into in any other way than deliberately. And if eight or ten days are given us, we will be probably able to get ready to go on with this matter."

THE STATE'S COUNSEL OBJECT. THE STATE'S COUNSEL OBJECT.

Mr. Smith said in behalf of the counsel for the state, that they were ready to proceed with the case, and were at least anxious that the testimony of the two convicts who had been brought here from Bingham's camp be taken. He intimated that it was proposed to show as evidence of the treatment they had been subjected to, the scars and lasnes upon their bodies; that if the matter was put off two weeks, it would then be four or five weeks since the outrages would have been committed, and those evidences would be perhaps but faintly discernible.

those evidences would be perhaps but faintly discernible.

Colonel Cox, in behalf of number two, said that the notice had been served upon him even later than it had upon the other counsel for the defendants, and that time was almost necessary and indispensable. The rules of court governing in such cases would allow us time, and a delay of ten days is certainly a most reasonable request.

one of those was the paper by which John B. Gordon disposed of his interest in the lease.

WHAT FAFERS ARE WANTED.

Judge Hillyer here read the notice for the papers. It calls for everything connected with every transaction from the beginning of the lease to the present time; stock cërtificates, articles of incorporation, contracts, releases, sub-lettings, hirings, bonds, indemnifying bonds, everything, in fact, in the possession of the present lessees.

"These papers are fundamental in their character," said Judge Hillyer, "and they ought to be easily produced."

Judge Hopkins here went into a short argument, reading from various authorities to show that they were not bound to furnish their opponents with these papers, and from the questions asked and the remarks made by the attorney-general, it was plain that he did not think that the papers could be legally demanded.

Judge Hopkins renewed his request for

manded.

Judge Hopkins renewed his request for more time, whereupon the governor asked, "How many days do you require?" It was declared that ten days would be perhaps sufficient, and the governor, after consulting with the attorney-general, decided to grant a delay.

delay

UNTIL THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Julius L. Brown here said that he was representing the Dade Coal company and his father, Joseph E. Brown, and that he desired to say that they had nothing to conceal or keep back, and that any papers in their possession would be furnished most cheerfully.

Mr. Brown said that he had not been served with any notice, as had the others.

Mr. Smith replied that only those who were supposed to be the presidents of the company had been served, that he would be obliged if the names of all the lessees were furnished them, and he would see that

the names of all the lessees were furnished them, and he would see that THEY SECURED THE PROPER SERVICE OF NOTICE.

Before adjourning, Mr. Smith said he desired

Before adjourning, Mr. Smith said he desired to read the following allegations which the state's counsel wanted to appear as a part of the pleading:

First. Said companics have failed to provide a suitable site or place, and have failed thereat to elect suitable, convenient, safe, healthy and commodious prisons, barra. ks. hospituls, guard-houses and other necessary build. as for the safe keeping and comfort of the convicts, in violation of the provisions of section three of the lease act.

Second. They have placed convicts at work upon roads, canals, mines, quarries, making brick and upon other work away from the place to be known as the penitentiary, without any adjudication that

roads, canals, mines, quarries, making brick and upon other work away from the place to be known as the penitentiary, without any adjudication that said convicts were competent to labor on such roads, canals, etc., in violation of the provisions of section three of the lease act of 1874.

3. They have placed convicts at work on enterprises other than mines, canals, roads and quarries, and making brick and away from the place or site known as the penitentiary in violation of the provisions of section 3 of thesease act.

4. They have failed to provide regulations, restrictions or arrangements, and have so managed their convicts asto prevent the governor from providing the same, which will associate only persons convicted of crimes of moral turpitude in violation of the provisions of section 3 of the lease act.

5. They have placed convicts in positions of trust and control over other convicts in violation of the provisions of section 9 of the lease act.

6. They have worked convicts and permitted convicts to work on the subbath day in violation of the provisions of section 3 of the lease act of 1874.

7. They have waited faithfully to comply with their contract with the state in regard to the humane treatment, security and management of said convicts, in violation of the provisions of section 4 of the lease act of 1874, and of the spirity of the entire lease act.

8. They have failed to enforce upon some of the convicts punishment of hard labor required by the criminal statutes of the state of Georgia, and have

tire lease act.

8. They have failed to enforce upon some of the convicts punishment of hard labor required by the criminal statutes of the state of Georgia, and have made exceptions in favor of certain able-bodied convicts whom they have relieved from manual labor, in violation of the provisions of the lease act and the laws of Georgia.

9. They have sublet or leased or thired to others convicts which they have received under the lease act, and have permitted said convicts to be sublet or leased or hired to others, in violation of the provisions of section 6 of the lease act.

10. Company No. 2 was composed of B. G. Lockett, L. A. Jordan, W. B. Lowe and J. B. Gordon; all of said parties have retired from said lease except W. B. Lowe. Company No. 3 was composed of Thomas Alexander, W. D. Grant, W. W. Simpson, John W. Murphy and W. H. Howell; all of said parties have retired from said lease. There has been an effort to substitute Joseph E. Brown, James M. Smith, James W. English and T. J. James for the original lessees, and convicts have been divided out between any held by said parties, in violation of the provisies of on section 7 of the lease act, and of the spirit of the entire act.

Hoke Smith, English and T. J. James for the original lessees act, and of the spirit of the entire act.

Hoke Smith, English and T. J. James for the original fersees are section 7 of the lease act, and of the spirit of the entire act.

Judge Hopkins said that this kind of charges were almost impossible to meet; that they ought to be definite; that it would take them days and days in going over the records to got up answers to such indefinite allegations. FURTHER AND MORE FORMAL ALLEGATIONS. The attorney general suggested that the charges were rather vague, and that it would be well for them to be made more specific; but he remarked that their vagueness was calculated to affect the state's counsel more than the other, and he supposed they were able to assume the risk.

assume the risk.

Mr. Smith replied that these charges, or at least a great many of them, were as specific as they could be made, and that they were pre-pared to substantiate them, but that within the next few days he would furnish the counsel

next few days he would furnish the counsel with as definite specifications as he could possibly be able to make out.

With this remark everybody seemed to be satisfied, and in a few moments the court adjourned until Tucsday, September 8th.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE MATTER.

It is the general opinion that the trial of the case will be much longer and more arduous than was at first supposed and that the day's work mapped out a line and policy that will require a week or more to pursue to a successful end.

end.

Governor Gordon's demeanor under very embarrassing circumstances was highly complimented, and many admiring remarks were made in regard thereto. That he will push the matter to the end, no one doubts, and that he will decide it upon high grounds and from lofty motives, is the general comment of friend and foe of the lease system.

TOSSED AT SEA.

The Terrible Experience of the Bayless at Sea.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—
The schooner, James E. Bayless, arrived at this port this morning at 1 o'lock, after one of the roughest voyages on record. The ship reached Tybee last night. The Bayless is of 294 tons burden, and is under command of Captain Robinson. She left New York August 12, bound for Galveston, with a cargo of cement. Fair weather prevailed until August 18, when a hurricane was encountered. The ship hove to and the gale passed off. On Saturday, August 20, the wind rose high and the ship was forced to reef. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday the storm is described as terrific. The sails were split all to pieces, and floated to the wind like so many threads. During the night of the 23d the mizzen mast was carried away and fell on the deck with a crash, a portion going into the hold. The ship was tossed at the mercy of zen mast was carried away and fell on the deck with a crash, a portion going into the hold. The ship was tossed at the mercy of the waves, and prevented the crew from ridding the vessel of the shattered mast. The wind on Thursday shifted and blew the ship out of her course. When she reached the gulf stream the wind blew northeast, and she finally reached Port Royal night before last. She could not get in there so put in at this port. During the better part of the gale the ship was running under bare poles.

The Supreme Court Vacancy. The Supreme Court Vacancy.

Savannah, Ga., September 1. — [Special.]—
The vacancy on the supreme court bench excites a great deal of interest here, particularly among the members of the bar. It is claimed by the legal fraternity that before the half century of the court's existence expires, it would be a gratification to this part of Georgia to be able to say it had one representative in the highest judicature of the commonwealth. Judge Adams has been frequently suggested as a suitable candidate, but his absence in the mountains of New York, and ignorance of his wishes, have checked any concerted action looking to his elevation.

The Engine Exploded.

The Engine Exploded.

Columbus, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—
Near Fortson, yesterday, what came near being a fatal accident, occurred. As the passenger train on the Columbus and Rome for Greenville, was just ready to leave Line's tank, the boiler on engine No. 4 exploded, and the engine was at once relieved of its water and steam. Fortunately no one was hurt. A telegram was sent to Columbus for another engine, and when it arrived the train was pulled back to Forston and part of it side-tracked there, while the balance left at 9:30 p. m. for Greenville.

Do not be induced to take some other preparation when you call for Hoed's Sarsaparilla-Re sare to get Hood's, which is peculiar.

COUNTY DISPLAYS.

They Should be Shown at Both the

STATE FAIR AND THE EXPOSITION. How the Directors of the Piedmont Exposi-tion Feel Upon the Subject—Both Affairs Should Succeed.

It is thirty-eight days from this morning, in-cluding Sundays, until the gates of the exposi-tion will be opened to the public.

The Collective County Exhibits. We have a word to say on the subject of county exhibits. There are a few counties which will make a collective exhibit at the state fair and will not come to the Pledmont exposition. There are some counties that will exhibit at the Piedmont exposition and will not go to the state fair. We think each of these counties will make a mistake. To make

up a collective exhibit is costly. It should be ap a collective exhibit is costly. It should be shown at both fairs.

It there is any advantage in showing Pulaski's exhibit, for example, at the state fair, there will surely be as much or more in showing it at the Piedmont exposition where the crowd of strangers will be certainly as large as at Macon. There will be plenty of time to go from Atlanta to Macon. Every collective exhibit can be removed from the Piedmont exposition on Thursday night, which would give three days in which to arrange in at Macon, more than enough time, especially as the exhibit would have been built up at the Piedmont exposition, and would simply need replacing at Macon. A very small addition of perishable stuff would supply at Macon, what had wilted or been destroyed at Atlanta.

We have no object in this but the good of the south and of Georgia.

There are five counties already formally entered for collective exhibit at the Piedmont exposition, Putnam, Sumter, Talbot, Floyd and Bartow. These counties fill every available foot of space and to admit any more the exposition will have to crowd out less interesting and less significant exhibits. The exposition will have enough to make it an overwhelming success, but for the sake of Georgia we want every county that exhibits to be at both fairs. There will be excursion trains run hown at both fairs.

whelming success, but for the sake of Georgia we want every county that exhibits to be at both fairs. There will be excursion trains run from Pennsylvania and New York made up of farmers under the control of the Pennsylvania Central, and from the northwest made up of old soldiers, into the gates of the Piedmont exposition. Among these visitors there will be thousands of investors and homeseckers. The extraordinary features of the exposition will draw great crowds. The attendance of President Cleveland and his wife, and a half-dozen governors, will draw thousands, Now, if Pugovernors, will draw thousands, Now, if Pulaski, or Dooly, or any other county, will profit by advertising its resources at Macon, and profit the state thereby, as it certainly will, it will profit itself and the state much innere by exhibiting at the Piedmont exposition also. This exposition allows one hundred dollars cash for freights to a county more than one hundred miles from Accounty more than one hundred miles from Atlanta. The counties exhibiting at both fairs will have a chance at two prizes of one thousand dollars each, two prizes of five hundred dollars each, and two prizes of two hundred and fifty dollars each, instead of one, if they go to one fair alone. Fulton county will not make any exhibit, so that every visiting county will have equal chance. We canno be misunderstood in this matter. We are just as anxious to have Floyd, and Bartow and

as anxious to have Floyd, and Bartow and Cobb go to the state fair, as we are to have Pulaski, and Dooly and Warren come to the exposition. We want each fair to be an overwhelming success, and to make such advertisement of Georgia's riches as have never been seen. Each fair has already enough counties entered to make many times a larger exhibition than has yet been seen in the state. By every county that has entered exhibiting at both fairs, the success would be made more pronounced, the state would be better advertised, and more settlers and investors would be induced to make their home in Georgia, or the south.

The President's Escort. Every young man in Atlanta should attend the meeting at the State library tonight. The young men who have the big torchlight procession in charge desire the hearty co-ope-ratian of every young democrat. The affair must be a grand success. Come to the meet-ing tonight and bring your friends!

Exposition Notes. A feature of the Putnam county exhibit will be wine glasses with the names of Fresident Cleveland, Governor Gordon, Governor Lee, Governor Richardson, Governor Ferry and Governor Taylor, blown in them and filled with Georgia made wine from which this distinguished party will be expected to drink to the prosperity of Georgia and the health of her people.

health of her peor le. Messrs. Bowen & Hunicke, the largest stain-Messrs. Bowen & Hunicke, the largest stained glass and interior decoration firm in Cincinnati, will make a large exhibit at the exposition. They will put in four large windows in the grand stair case of the main building, in old Dutch, early English, French, Flemish, Bavarian styles, with American bearings, etc., together with a large variety of smaller windows on the second floor. This will largely enrich the appearance of the building and add greatly to the variety and attractions of the second floor, which already promises to be the best portion of the exposition.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY. Scores by Innings, Batteries, Errors and Base Hits.

Sheepshead Bay Races. NEW YORK, September 1 .- First race, all ages, five furlongs, Little Minch won, Mona second, Brittanic third. Time 1:01½. Book betting against the winner six to five. Mutuals paid \$124. Second race, sweepst ikes for three-year-old.* Kingston won, Flageoletta second, Stuyvesant third.

Kingston won, Flageoletta second, Stuyvesant third. Time, 1:27/4.

Tuird race, sapphire stakes for two-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile, Geraldine won, George Oyster second, the Lyon third. Time, 1:15.

Fourth race, Tarn City handicap, all ages, mile and a quarter, Saxony keut the lead until well into stretch, when Flavor went to the front. In the last hundred yards Elkwood and Saxony passed him, and after a driving finish Elkwood won cleverly by a head, Saxony second, Banburg third. Time, 2:08.

Mutuals paid, \$50.

Fifth race, sweepstakes, all ages, penalties and allowances, one mile, Eolian won by a length, Flora K. second, Pearl Jennings third. Florence F. Flora K. second, Pearl Jennings third. Florence F. Sixth race, Weller stakes, mile and three-sixteenths, in the turf, Joe Cotton won by a length, Pomona second, Binet third. Time, 2:06/4.

Whipped With a Battan Cane. Whipped With a Rattan Cane.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—
Quite a lively cowhiding scrape occured in front of the Planters hotel tonight. The cowhiding was administered by one, Buck Woody, with a rattan cane, upon the person of Luke Dunn, a well known young man. Woody, it seems, was of the opinion that Dunn had made some improper remarks about members of his family, and therefore sought him with the results given above. Dunn was severely thrashed, receiving many painful injuries. Both parties will be tried before the recorder tomorrow.

COLUMBUS, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—
The Americus, Union Springs, Scale and Oswiches gun clubs have accepted invitations to
attend the sporting tournament in this city
next week.

DEPENDING THE PRESIDENT.

Thomas County Farmers Affiance Condem

the Indiana Resolutions.

Thomasville, Ga., September 1.—The following resolutions explain themselves:
Whereas, we the members of the Farmers Alliance, of Thomas county, Georgis, have had our strention called to a set of resolutions passed by a so-called "Farmers Alliance, of the state of Indiana," which are alike insuling to the president of the United States and the people thereof; and,
Whereas, it is contrary to the principles of our order to interfere with political and religious questions of the country; be it
Resolved, That we nereby express our unqualified condemnation of the insulting message sent to President Cleveland, and denounce the motive which inspired it as unworthy and dishonorable to any body of Alliance men.
Resolved, further, that the president and secretary of this Alliance are hereby instructed to forward a certified copy of the resolutions to the president of the United States. ROBERT ALEXANDER,
ALEERT IVEY, president.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER,



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene, Atlant AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING SEASON, 1887. DeGive's Opera House FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, AND SATURDAY 3rd; GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

Mr. scott Thornton BERTUCCIO In Tom Taylor's Three Act Masterpiece, th

FOOL'S REVENGE. Supported by MISS JOSEPHINE DeBIZEN, a bril-liant professional actress, and the Atlanta Stock Company. Standard prices. Reserved seats at Miller's Tuesday morning. Carriages ordered 10:40.

arriages ordered 10:40. til d. DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE. CLARENCE AND LAURENCIO

J. H. FANNIN, JR.,

I. H. BRISTOL as LAURENCIO, PETITE SOUBRETTE.

J. H. FANNIN, Manager. MARK W. HENDRICKS, Stage Manager.

JEWELERS. DILMUNDO MEINE JEWELRY.

WATCHES

BRIDACPRESENTS Largest Stock.

Newest Styles,

And Lowest Prices. I. P. STEVENS & BRO., 47 WHITEHALL STREET. **CHARLESTON LINE**

Fast Freight Schedule -VIA-Georgia and South Carolina Railroads

-LEAVE-

New York 3:00 p. m.; arrive at Charleston 5:00 a. m.

(62 hours); leave Charleston 3:30 p. m.

Atlanta 6 15a. m.

Atlanta 6 15a. m.

Time, 87 hrs. 15 min,

Atlanta 6 40 a. m. 98 " 35 "

Macon 6 40 a. m. 87 " 12 "

Gainesville 8 25 p. m. 100 " 20 "

Chattanooga 7 20 p. m. 100 " 20 "

Rome 5 10 p. m. 116 " 55 "

Mashville 1 55 a. m. 116 " 55 "

Montgonery 8 10 p. m. 100 " 30 " STEAMERS

Leave New York from Pier 29, East River, every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p. m. Leaves Philadelphia every Thursday. Leaves Charleston for New York and East, Tues-days and Fridays.

YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE NEW STEAMERS

"Seminole" and "Cherokee,"
than which there are none finer on Atlanticthe Coast.

Coast.

Careful handling of goods, prompt adjustment of claims, and satisfaction guaranteed by this line.

S. B. PICKENS, G. P. A.

S. C. R'wy, Charleston, S. C. E. R. DORSEY, G. F. A. Ga. R. R., Augusta, Ga.

Agents of This Line Are: W. H. Rhett, 317 Broadway, New York City.
D. D. C. Mink, 12 South Wharves, Phila. Pa.
A. DeW. Sampson, 201 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Theo. G. Eger, Traffic Manager, 33 Broadway, New
York City.
W. A. Courney, Jas. Adger & Co., Charleston, S. G.
J. M. Selkirk, Atlanta, Ga.
B. W. Wilkes, Contracting Freight Agent, Ga. B. R.
Atlanta, Ga.
June 171 on ed pg.

NOTICE 1

WE, THE C. H. P. BIGN LETTER CO., NOTIFY the public that we have just opened up a fine of Nickel, Brass and Gold Sign Letters. Given call. Office No. 4 Mariotte street, at A. G. Man

NORFOLK, September I—Cotton steady; middling 0\(^16\) now; net receipts 4 bales; gross 29; stock 835; saics 43.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, September 1—Trading began today with a better feeling, and more active than was witnessed during August. Cable advices were encouraging, and it was said that millers had taken large blocks.

of California holdings. A large portion of the busi

ness today was the buying of September and the sell-ing of October and December wheast againt these

purchases at the current differences. There were

more outside orders received, but still the business was only fair. Stocks of wheat here are considera-bly smaller than at this time last year, and the visi-

ble supply, which is likely to show another decreas

in Monday's statement, will be about 12 million bushels less than last year. On the whole, the situ-ation throughout the day was a favorable one, and

70%c, moved on up to 70c, causing much animation among the bulls on the afternoon board, sessions of which were resumed today. October closed at 71%

711/c. December sold from 731/4c up to 741/4c and

closed on the afternoon board at 74%@74%c.

Corn was governed entirely by local influences to

day. The deliveries on September were reported as

being exceedingly light, and this created an active

demand from shorts for that fulure, which advanced to from the opening. October sympathized with September and advanced 1/2c, while May falled to

respond to the same extent. There was an active market from the opening to the closing; although there were few outside orders and the volume of

business was not unusually large. October opened at 411/c and closed at 421/2. May opened at 451/40

and closed at 45%c.

The volume of business done in oats was much

more than usual, end on the start oats made a

slight spurt to better prices in sympathy with wheat and corn, but became tame and sold lower at the

close. September sold from 241/4 to 243/4c and closed

at 241/4 to 24%e; October sold at 351/4 and 25%c and

Deliveries of provisions on September contracts

were fair, about ten thousand tierces of lard and 1,700,005 pounds ihort ribf. There was less pressure to sell, but the demand from shorts appeared suffi-

cient to cause an appreciation of 21/4c on lard, and 21/4 to 71/4c on short rits. Ribs for September and October showing the greatest gain. The range of prices was small and the closing sales were at out-

side figures. Land solg at 6.40 to 6.47%; September and January closing at 6.55, the opening figures; short ribs at 8.00 to 8.15 for September, and 6.37% to

6.40 for January; pork 12.40 to 12.50 for January

The shipping demand was less urgent for meats, bu

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

WHEAT—
Opening. Highest Clarical States of the Chicago States

415/3 421/8 455/3

0 01/2

at 301/c.

September October... May..... Pork-

ed at 251/4 to 25%e; May sold at 301/2 and closed

CENTRAL RAILROAD. WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. NEST SEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Chat'ga* ... 6 30 a m To Chattanooga*.7 50 a m
Chat'ga* ... 6 30 a m To Chattanooga*.1 30 p m
Marietta ... 8 00 a m To Rome ... 3 43 p m
Rome ... 11 65 a m To Marietta ... 4 40 p m
Chat'ga* ... 1 44 p m To Chattanooga*.5 50 p m
Chat'ga* ... 6 35 p m To Chattan'ga* ... 11 00 p m ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD. Augusta* ... 640 a m/To Augusta* ... 8 00 a m Covington* 755 a m To Decatur ... 9 00 a m Decatur ... 10 15 a m To Clarkston ... 12 10 p m Augusta* ... 100 p m To Augusta* ... 245 p m Clarkston ... 2 20 p m To Covington ... 6 10 p m Augusta* ... 545 p m To Augusta* ... 7 30 p m PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

ond and Danville Railroad.) GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD. Starkville... 6 40 a m *To Starkville..... 8 15 am Tailapoosa... 9 00 a m To Tailapoosa..... 5 09 pm Starkville... 5 41 p m To Birmingham*... 9 50 pm

*Daily-†Daily except Sunday-†Sunday only.
All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time. BROKERS AND BANKERS.

NEAL LOAN NO BANKING COMPANY

Do a general banking business, receive deposits and

Days. Acceptable accounts solicited. State charter sub

Individual Property of Stockholders for the let c 6p

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK Of Atlanta, Ga.

-UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY .-Capital and Surplus \$375,000. Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on De-

mand witth Interest. Three per cent per annum if left four

Four per cent per annum if left six months. cent per annum if left twelve

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BONDS AND STOCKS

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Office recently occupied by Perdue & Egieston. W. H. PATTERSON. Bond and Stock Broker, 24 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

FOR SALE. Capital City Land and Improvement Stock. Georgia Midland and Guif Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonda. Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st State of Georgia Bonds. City of Atlanta Bonds.

City of Atlanta Bonds, Central Railroad Debentures, Other securities bought and so

West & Goldsmith, Will Sell Cheap:

Cheap:

Put your money in this and you will have handsome profits in few months. Atlanta Real Estate is lower than any city of its size, and much lower than it will ever be again. Wheat street, two blocks or Kimsali House, one of the nicest, most convenient 5-7 houses on beautiful level lot, pleasant surroundings, 56,500.

Wheat st., handsome, modern style, 10-r residence, water, gas, necessary outbuildings, clevated, splendid view of city, fine shades, choice Truits, fronts 212 R., \$7,000.

Church st., near First Methodist church, 8-r house, well built, on lot 70x100, good home near in, excellent neighborhood, 83,500.

Pryor st., store one block of Kimball House, 2 story brick 25x85, \$12,000.

Pryor st., 8-r house, near in on large corner lot.

brick 20x85, \$12,000.

Pryor st., 8-r house, near in on large corner lot, splendid flower and vegatable garden, choice and great variety of fruits, \$5,700.

Whitehall, 8-r house, splendidly built, eloegts in all rooms, plaza's front and rear, broad, fiell, gas, water, fruits and flowers, large lot, \$6,000.

Whitehall, 8-r, modern, 2-tory house, gas, water and all conveniences, splendid neighborhood, \$5,000.

Whitehull, 8-r, mand all conveniences, spicuosa and all conveniences, spicuosa \$4,600.

Whitehull, 10-r 66x200, on three streets; \$6,500.

Whitehull, lot 66x200, on three streets; \$6,500.

Peacheree, lots beautifully shaded, per foot, \$30.

Peacheree, "elevated and very deep, per foot, "appealing the shaded and very deep, "appealing the shaded and "appealing the shaded and "appealing the shaded and "appealing the shaded and "appealing the shad ee, lots near Culpepper mansion, per foot, Peachtree, lots near Peter's mansion, per foot, \$70.
"nearest vacant on this street, pe

Peachtree, lots near Peter's mansion, per foot, \$70.

"noarest vacant on this street, per foot, \$160.

Peachtree, lots most available business oftered per foot, \$300.

A venue, 50x 500, to Kimball st., \$5,000.

W. Peachtree, 6-r modern style house, all improve ments, gas, water, gardén, fruit, etc., \$6,000.

W. Peachtree, 4-r house, clevated, gas, water, \$5,000.

W. Peachtree, 7-r house, clevated, gas, water, \$5,000.

W. Peachtree, 7-r house, clevated, gas, water, \$5,000.

W. Peachtree, 100x270, near Kimball st., \$3,750.

Elliott st., 2 cottages, nice shades, right at E. Tenn. passenger depot, \$2,600.

W. Hunger, two nice cottages, on large, clevated beautiful iots, splendid neighborhood, \$3,500.

N. Forsyth, beautiful vacant for 100 feet front, near to Fenchtree and Marietta streets, \$12,000.

Suburban home on C. R. R. near West End, delightful in every respect, containing 10 acres in lighest state cultivation, every variety fruits, \$5,250.

\$5,230. We have bargains in other residences, stores and factory property in and out the city. The finest, best and cheapest suburban property for manufacturing and building on the market.

WEST & GOLDSMITH,

25 Peachtree street.

DRESSMAKING.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN, IMPORTER OF

Wraps and Costumes. DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. 62 West 46th St., NEW YORK.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money. CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, September 191887.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at All'la 8s, 1902.123
All'la 7s, 1904.110
All'la 7s, 1904.110
All'la 7s, 1899.111
All'la 6s, 1. D.110
All'la

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stoel

NEW YORK, September 1.-The advance which begun yesterday in the stock market progressed to-day and without a reaction worthy of the name. All the prominent operators talked builth and backed their talk by buying orders, but the great bulk of purchasers were to cover shorts. The announcement of a reduction in cable rates by the Commercial company caused a halt in the advance and the bears bid up money to eight per cent in the hope of bringing about a decline, but Western Union only was affected. Granjers, especially Northwestern and Northern Facilic preferred, were the most prominent early in the day, but Missouri Pacific, Western Union and St. Paul were later. A few of the specialties a so made marked advances furing the day. A e v sales by London on the advance in the bank of England rate encouraged the bears to resist the general current, but the attempt was given up later in the day and the market be-came buoyant toward the close. The market closed active and strong at the best figures of the day. The ctal business was 374,000 shares, Exchange dull at 481 1/4@485. Mone activey at 5@8,

prices consequently showed some improvement, Export clearings were again large, footing up 563,000 bushels. Deliveries on monthly settlements today were 750,000 bushels. October opened 36 better at 70%c, sold at once up to 70%c, and, after reacting to

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	104	N. O. Pac. 1st	81	
do. Class B 58	112	N. Y. Central		ŀ
Ga. 7s mortgage	105%	Norfolk & W'n pre	431/2	
N. C. 68	122	Northern Pacific	973/8	ď
do. 4s	96	do, preferred	54	
S. C. con, Psown	104	Pacific Mail	39	b
Tenn, settlement 6s.	70	Reading	513/	
Virginia 6s	48	Rich, & Alleghany	9	
Virginia consols		Richmond & Dan	150	
Chesap'ke & Ohio		Rich, & W. P. Ter'l.	25%	
Chicago & N. W		Rock Island	123	
do, preferred	144	St. Paul.	833/6	
Del. & Lack		do. preferred	120	
Erie		Texas Pacific	2776	
Fast Tenn., new		Tenn. Coal & Iron	281/	
Lake Shore		Union Pacific	55	
L & N	625		741/6	
Memphis & Char	53			
Mobile & Ohio		Western Union		
N. & C		Cotton oil trust cest.	283/4	
*Bid. †Ex-divider		10ffered, (Ex-rig		
The line divides		toucted: Print 100		

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE ATLANTA, September 1, 1887. Net receipts for 4 days 23,631 bales, against 18,502 ales last year; exports 25,979 bales; last year 19,004 ales; stock 84,219 bales; last year 163,908 bales. Below we give the opening and closing quotation of cotton futures in New York today:

9.42@ 9.48

Local-The total receipts for the year ending Aust 31, 1889, amount to 122,919 bales, against 161,604

The following is our table of receipt	ts and ship
RECEIPTS.	
By wagon Air-line Bailroad. Georgia Italiroad. Central Italiroad. Western and Atlantic Bailroad. West Point Bailroad. East Tenniessee. Va. and Ga. Railroad. Georgia Pacific Bailroad.	= 8 14 -4
Total	21 21
Total Stock September 1	21 81
Grand total SHIPMENTS.	105

NEW YORK, September 1-C. L. Green & Co., in

their report on cotton futures today, say: For cotton

contracts there has been an active, strong and high-

er market, with particularly good trading in the

er market, with particularly good trading in the near by options. The reduced supply and compara-tive high price of spot goods has an influence to alarm the shorts, and covering was free on this and next month with also considerable demand for later contracts on the influence of reported unfavorable erop news. The latter feature also had an effect to draw in a little outside demand, in part from the

buth and part from the Street, where a slightly bull ish feeling on the situation seems to gain ground. Some Sello points advance was at one time shown, from which there was a reaction, leaving the final rates 5@6 points on the late 6nd 6@7 points on the

near months above last eventng, with tone steady. NEW YORK, September 1-[Special.]-From Hub-

bard, Price & Co., through John S. Ernest: Reports from Memphis district, telegraphed to the press, summarize the damage as averaging 30 per cent, in contradiction to this we have a dispatch from a

enservative correspondent in Alabama that the

estimate is much exaggerated. Undoubtedly the average is too high but the exact amount can not now be determined. Coupled with the improvement in Liverpcol these reports were sufficient to stimulate local buying and the day's transactions are believed to have been, to a great extent, the coverfig of the short igterest. Here it is thought that further aid from Liverpcol will be processor; to

that further aid from Liverpool will be necessary to make much additional advance as the short interest, removes one element of strength. The southern markets are steady and firm under these enquiries,

the local market is also firm with good sales. Our

Liverpool advices are that the feeling is better with more desire to buy than for some time. The market

there closes firm, spots hardening. Manchester steady with full prices asked for yarns, and a good business doing in cloths. With an advance in Liver-pool we may see better prices here, but without this

it is believed that sellers will soon appear in the

By Telegraph.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 1—12:15 p. m.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 5½; middling Oreans 5½; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 5,000; American 4,500; uplands low middling clause September delivery 5 24-64, 5,5-64; September and October delivery 5 14-64; October and November delivery 5 8-64; November and December delivery 5 5-64, 5,6-64; December and January delivery 5 5-64; January and February delivery 5 5-64; February and March delivery 6 6-64; March and April delivery 5 7-64, 5,8-64; futures opened steady, LIVERPOOL. September 1—2:00 p. m.—Sales of

market.

Taken by local spinners.

Stock on hand

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

...11 85

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, September 1, 1887.

Flour, Grain and Meal. Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, September 1—Flour, sonthern steady; common to fair extra \$3.00\cdots 90\cdot good to choice \$4.00\cdots 81.90. Wheat, spot advanced \$2.00\cdots 40\cdots 40\cd

5@25; California 6@17.

ATLANTA, September I—Flour—Best patent \$5.50: extra fancy \$5.00; fancy \$4.300.84.40; extra fandly \$4.15: deserta fancy \$5.00; fancy \$4.300.84.40; extra fandly \$4.50; fandly \$4.500.83.75; extra 68.250.83.75. Wheat—New Tennessee 860.850; new ticorgia 75c. Bran—Large sacks \$50; small30c. Corn Meal—Plain 67½c, belied 67½c. Pea Meal—\$1.000.81.10. Grits—\$5.00. Corn—Choice write 676.85c; No. 2 white Tennessee 660.67c; No. 2 mixed 65c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 350.60c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bates \$1.00; small bales \$1.00; No. 1 large bales \$1.00; small bales \$1.00; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock—

small bales \$1.00; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 75c. Peas—Stock .

Peas—Stock .

BALITIMORE, September 1—Flour steady and active; Howard street and western superfine \$2.256.22.75; extra \$3.0028.30; faintly \$3.756.35.35; city; mills superfine \$2.256.22.62; extra \$3.00283.50; Rio brands \$1.256.24.62; western casier and fairly active; southern red 78.690; amber \$6.032; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot 77% 677%. Corn, southern firm with a good inquiry; white 56.657; yellow 54.655%.

ST. LOUIS, September 1—Flourquiet; family \$2.402.25; choice \$3.10283.25; fancy \$3.856.24.15; extra fancy \$3.856.25.35; patents \$3.856.24.15; extra fancy \$3.856.25.35; patents \$3.856.24.16; extra fancy \$3.856.25.35; patents \$3.806.24.26; exptember 70% 717%. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed cash 33% 659.25; October 37.6028. Oats dull and easy; No. 2 mixed cash 23% 6244; September 25.5024.40. No. 2 extra fancy \$3.6064.25; spring patent \$3.406.24.80. No. 2 spring wheat \$3.406.25; spring patent \$3.406.24.80. No. 2 spring wheat 97.No. 3 do. 65½; No. 2 red 622. No. 2 red 72. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 44½. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 27.27½.

mixed 2:02259. LOUISVILLE, September 1—Grain dull. Wheat, new No. 2 red spot 70. Corn. No. 2 mixed 45; do. white 51. Quts, new No. 2 mixed 28.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, September 1— Coffee—Firm: in good demand. We quote: Choice 23½c; prime 23½c; good 21½c; falr 20½c; low grade 12c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8c; powdered 7½c; standard granulated 6½c; off A 6½c; extra C 6½. Syraps—New Orleans 55c; choice 50c; prime 36@35c; common 20 625c. Teas—Black 25&60c; green 35&60c. Nutnegs 70c; Cloves 28c. Allspice 10c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. African ginger 12c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; peatl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 8½c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls 82.00; ½bbls 86.25; kits 75c; pails 75c. Soap 82.00@85.00 \$100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 11½c. Matches—Round wood 2 gross \$1.15; \$2.00 \$2.50; \$2.60; \$400 \$4.50. Soda—in kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Balt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream loc; factory 13c. Groceries, and April delivery 57-64, 58-64; futures opened stendy.

LIVERPOOL, September 1—2:00 p. m.—sales of
American 6:900 bales; uplands low middling clause
September delivery 525-64, sellers; September and October delivery 57-64, sellers; November and November
delivery 57-64, sellers; November and December
delivery 56-64, sellers; December and January deliverry 56-64, value; January and February delivery 55-64,
value; February and March delivery 56-64, sellers;
March and April delivery 56-64, sellers; April and
May delivery 59-64, buyers; futures quiet.

LIVERPOOL, September 1—4:90 p.m.—Uplands low
middling clause September delivery 5-26-64, sellers;
October and November delivery 5-9-64, sellers;

obser prime for fair 3/5c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Uream for factory 13c.

NEW (ORLEANS, September 1—Coffeein light demand but holders firm; Rio cargoes common to prime 13-/2c.1/2c. Sugar strong; Louishina open kettle fully fair 5/4; good fair 5/4; good common to fair 4/2c.4/3c. common to good common to fair 4/2c.4/3c. common to good common to fair 6/2c. conice yellow clarified 5/2c. for white 5/2c.6 3-16; choice yellow clarified 5/2c. for white 5/2c.6 3-16; choice yellow clarified 5/2c. for white 5/2c.6 3-16; choice 46; strictly prime 4/2c.43; good prime 3/2c.33; good fair 30-6/2; fair 20-30; good common 25c. 27; common 25c.25; contringals strictly prime to fair cy 25c.33; fair to good prime 22c.25; common to good common 15c.21. Louisiana syrup 30-2c. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to prime 4g.4/2.

NEW YORK, September 1—Coffee, fair Rio firer at

20%; options 156920 points higher with a moderate business; No. 7 Rao September 18, 156818,20; October 18, 456818,55; November 18, 50618,75; Sugar firm and quiet; fair to good refining #4664 11-16; refined firm and active: C 41/664%; extra C 41/664%; white extra C: yellow 44/464%; oxfar C: 55; mould A66654; standard A 55%; confectioners A 55%; mould A66654; standard A 55%; confectioners A 55%; granulated 61-166654; cubes 6665-16. Molassea quiet; 50-test 19%; extra heavy black strap 11%. Rice steady; domestic 45/665%. 8 8-64, buyers; April and May delivery 5 10-64, value; futures closed firm. Rutures closed firm.

NEW YORK, September 1—Cotton firm; sales 947; bales; middling orleans 10; net receipts none; gross 604; consolidated net receipts 10:662; exports to Great Britam 25,774; to continent 1,223; stock —

GALVESTON, September 1—Cotton firm; middling 9%; net receipts 1,223 bales; gross 1,223; sales 292; stock 5,451.

NORFOLE September 1—Cotton firm; middling 10.0000; net could be sales. Rice steady; domestic 41/665% CINCINNATI, September 1—Sugar steady; hards refined 7@7%; New Orleans 44/665%

sales 8.

BALTIMORE. September 1—Cotton nominal; middling 10; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales—; stock 335; wles to spinners 75—,
BOSTON, September 1—Cotton quiet; middling 10; net receipts none bales; gross 1; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, September 1—Cotton steady; middling 3; net receipts 141 bales; gross 141; sales none; stock 355; exports coastwise 94.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1—Cotton firm; middling 1036; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales nove; stock 8,770.

SAVANNAH, September 1—Cotton firm; middling SAVANNAH, September 1—Cotton firm; middling SAVANNAH, September 1—Cotton firm; middling Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, September 1—Provisions firm. Pork, new\$15.00. Lard 6.25. Dry sait meats, boxed lots; shoulders 6.56; long clear 7.875,685.00; clear ribs 8.006. 8.125; short clear 8.875,685.00; short clear 8.875,685.00; short ribs 8.8568.80; short clear 9.2068.30; hams 12.614.

NEW YORK, September!—Pork fairly active firm old mess \$15.00@\$15.25; new \$15.50@\$15.75. Middle dull and nominal. Lard modern ely active and 6.68

om mess sizocasa. 25; new \$13.500 styl. 75. Middles dull and nominal. Lard modern cly active find 6ccc and find the points higher; western steam spot 6 80; September 6.7466. 82; October 6.7766. 83; November 6.7566. 89; city steam 6.65; refined to continent 7.00.

LOUISVILLE, September 1—Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear fib sides 925; clear sides 9.75; whoulders 6.50. Bulk meats, clear ribs ides 89; cieur sides 97; shoulders 6.50. Bulk meats, clear ribs ides 89; cieur sides 97; shoulders 6.50. CHICAGO, September 1—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork \$15.006 \$15.25. Lard 6.15. Short ribs loose 8.07%. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.466 5.50; short clear sides boxed 8.4068.45. CINCINNATI, September 1—Pork quiet and \$14.50. Lard scarce and firm at 6.40. Bulk meats firm but quiet strong; short ribs \$25. Bacon in good demand; short ribs 9%; short clear 9%. nove: stock 8,770.

SAVANNAH, September 1—Cotton firm; middling 9; net receipts 2,435 bales; gross 2,435; sales 1,600; corrected stock 9,828.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1—Cotton steady; middling 9;; net receipts 761 bales; gross 1,302; sales 400; stock 18,523; exports to Great Britain 2,779.

MOBILE, September 1—Cotton steady; middling 9½; net receipts 234 bales; gross 444; sales 25; stock 500; exports coastwise 267.

MEMPHIS, September 1—Cotton quiet; middling 9½; net receipts 117 bales; shipments none; sales none; stock 4,606.

AUGUSTA, September 1—Cotton steady; middling

AUGUSTA, September 1—Cotton steady; middling 9; net receipts 367 bales; shipments —; sales 221. CHARLESTON, September 1—Cotton firm; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 982 bales; gross 982; sales 700; stock 3,126. quietstrong; short ribs 3.25. Bacon in good demand; short ribs 9½; short clear 9½.

ATLA NTA, September 1—The following are ruling cash prices today; Clear rib sides 8,900; fat backs 8.25c Sugar-cured hams 12½614½c. Lard—Tierces refined 7½c.

Fruits and Confection

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, September 1—Apples—\$2.50@\$5.00 \text{\text{\$\grace}}\$
bbl. Lemons—\$6.00@\$7.00. Oranges—Messina \$5.00 \text{\text{\$\grace}}\$
bbl. Lemons—\$6.00@\$7.00. Oranges—Messina \$5.00 \text{\text{\$\grace}}\$
box 6.00@\$1.50. Figs—13@18c. Raisins—New London \$2.40; \(\frac{1}{2} \) boxes \$1.40; \(\frac{1}{2} \) boxes \$90. Currants—72@8c. Leghorn citron—30c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@14c. Fiberts—12%c. Walnuts—17%c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 6@\$c; sundried peaches pealed 12c.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, September 1—Turpentine firm at 29%; rosin dull; strained 72%; good strained 77%; tar firm at \$1.30; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.10; yellow dip \$1.75; virgin \$1.75. SAVANNAH, September 1—Turpentine firm at 293/4; sales — barrels; rosin firm at 90@\$1.00; sales —

CHARLESTON, September I - Turpentine steady at 29; rosin steady; good strained 90.

NEW YORK, September 1—Rosin dull at \$1.05@
\$1.10; turpentine quiet at \$2½.

Hardware Hardware.

ATLANTA, September 1—Market steady. Horse shoes \$1.55@\$4.50; mule shoes \$5.50\$.50\$, horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames \$3.50 Trace-chains \$2@70c. Ames' shovels \$9.00. Spades \$10.00. Well-buckets \$3.75@\$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½6 rate. Cast-steel 10.02. Nails, iron, \$2.50; steel \$2.50. Glidden barbed whre, galvanized, \$0.50\$ blasting \$2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot \$1.60.

Country Produce. ATLANTA, September 1—Eggs—23@250. Butter—Gilt edgo 22½@25c; choice Tennessee 18@20c; othes grades 10@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@28c; young chickens large 20@22½c; medium 12½@15c; small? @10c. Irish Potatoes—\$2.00. Sweet Potatoes—75c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onlons—\$2.25. Cabbage—None. Live Stock.

ATLANTA, September 1—Horses—Plug \$65@90; good drive \$150@\$200; drivers \$125@\$140; fine \$250@\$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands \$115@\$125; 15 to 15½ hands \$185@\$160. CINCINNATI, September 1—Hogs firm; common and light \$4.10@\$5.25; packing and butchers \$5.00 @\$5.45.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, September 1—Bagging — 1½ bs 6½c; 3½ bs 6½c; 1½ bs 7½c; 1½ bs 7½c; 2 lbs 7½c; 2½ ibs

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

DIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERsigned, for the erection of the magnine shop building for the State School of Technology, until noon, September 20th, 1887.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Bruce & Morgan, architects, Atlanta, Ga.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Address Commission on School of Technology, Adunta, Ga.

1-twk

CTATE OF GLOSGIA, FULTON COUNTY,-TO CITATE OF GLOAGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—TO

the Superior court of said county: The patition
of Jas. A. Benson, H. H. Gordon, T. Burnell, Green
and E. T. Shubrick, shows that they, their associates and successors, desire to be incorporated for a
period of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal thereafter, under the name and style of "The
Middle Georgia Development Company," and under
said name to sue and be sued, centract and be contracted with; to have and use a common seal; to
ado t a constitution, rules and by-laws for the government of the company, and to provide there in for
such o licers, their election and pay as may be necessary; to have all the powers and privileges necessary; to have all the powers and privileges necessary for the objects and purposes of the company,
not contacy to law. The capital stock of said company shait be one million dollars, divided into ten
thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; but
they ask for the privilege of increasing said capital
stock to five million dollars.

The capital stock may be paid in, either in money
or property, and ten per cent, of sail capital stock
shall be paid in before commencing business. No
stockholder in said company shall be light for the

shall be paid in before commencing business. No stockholder in said company shall be liable for the debts, contracts, torts or defaults of said company beyond their unpaid stock subscriptions.

The principal office of said company shall be at Atlanta, Georgia, but they ask the right to carry on business and have branch offices elsewhere in said

business and have branch offices elsewhere in said state.

The object of said association, and their particular business, are to acquire and own any property, real, personal or mixed, by gift, purchase, or otherwise; to sell, rent, lease, mortgage, pledge, or in any lawful manner, use, improve and develop the same, or any interest therein; to mine for coal, gold, oil, copper, or other minerals; to erect and maintain any buildings, or machinery on their own or other lands for mining, milling, mercantile, agricultural or manufacturing purposes; to carry on mining, milling, mercantile, agricultural, manufacturing or other lawful pusuits; to quarry grante and sandstone; to construct canals, and construct and run boats and other water-craft.

Petitioners pray the passing of an order, granting their petition, with all the rights and powers asked for, and such others as may be necessary for the

their petition, with air the rights and powers as accu-for, and such others as may be necessary for the purposes of their association. COLLEY & SIMS, Petitioners' Attorneys. Filed in office September 1st, 1887. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
A true and correct copy, as appears of record in
this office.
September 1st, 1887.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
September 1st, 1887. September 1st, 1887. Sep 2—d4w fri.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO the superior court of said county. The September 1st, 1887.

September 1st, 1888.

September 1st, 1888.

September 1st, 1887.

Ch. 1878.

September 2st, 1887.

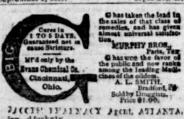
Ch. 1878.

September 2

A true and correct copy, as appears of record in this office.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C. September 1, 1887.

C. H. STRONG C. S. C. September 1, 1887.



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PROF. W. F. SEALS, Director of Music. Voice MADAM VON DER HOYA SCHULTZE, Plano and Organ.
PROF. W. F. CLARK, Violin and Cornet.
PROF. WM. LYCETTE, Art Department.
PROF. A. C. BRISCOE, Stenography.
MISS JENNIE RUSHING, Telegraphy.
POREMAN OF "SUNNY SOUTH" OFFICE, Teacher
of Type Setting.

of Type Setting.
MISS LILY MAY DANFORTH, Calligraphy.
MRS. W. F. SEAIS, Superintendent Boarding Dep'tMRS. GEO. C. LOONEY, Matron.

FALL TERM

Will begin on First Monday in September, 1887

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ATHENS, GA.

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Mame this paper. july6—d3m

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sun, wed, fri

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pal.

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NOTICE TO WATER WORKS BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

AND CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT at the office of the Mayor of the City of Americus, Ga., until 12 m. the first day of September, 1887, for the furnishing of all material, and doing all that work necessary to complete a system of water-works for said city, according to pluns and specifications prepared for same, and which can be seen at the City Council room in said city. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check of \$1.000 to secure good faith on part of contractor. The city reserved the right to reject any and all bids.

The Montgomery Advertiser, Savannah News, Enquirer-Sun, Mobile Register and ATLANTA Constructions please copy and forward hill to

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WHAT JUDGE VAN EPPS SAYS ABOUT IT

Reformatory School and a Place of Pun shment for Young Malefactors-Bill

Passed Through the House. Nearly two years ago the city council of At-

lanta took the initiatory steps for securing for Fulton county a house of correction or reform-atory school for juvenile malefactors. The scheme then contemplated by the city fathers is about to crystalize into an establish-

fathers is about to crystalize into an established fact. It is now regarded as reasonably certain that the bill providing for the establishment of this long-needed charitable and penal institution will become a law.

It has passed the house of representatives and will go through the senate easily:

At a meeting of the city council in the latter part of 1885 the matter was exhaustively discussed. A compittee was formed to draw

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Which candidate is the strongest is a hard question to answer. As between Simmons and Clarke, no one knows, and it is generally believed that only a ballot can decide. Taking all four candidates, it is generally conceded that Judges Simmons and Clarke are in the lead, about evenly divided as to strength, with Judge Lumpkin second, and Judge Hook third.

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THE MEDICAL CONGRESS. Delegates From Atlanta to the Meeting of

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On the passenger train of the Richmond and Danville railroad, which left Atlanta last night, were many distinguished M. D.'s, bound for the International Medical congress, which takes place in Washington City next week.

Among others the following were noticed on the train: Dr. Leonidas Sturgis, of Bell, Ky.; Dr. J. MeF. Gaston and Dr. Thomas S. Powell, of Atlanta; Dr. L. M. Hogan, of Union Springs, Ala.; Dr. Willis G. Myers, of Columbus; Dr. Robert R. Speck, of Washington, Tenn.; Dr. Maurey, of Edgefield, S. C., and Dr. Johns, J. Dunning, of Cambridge, Ky. Some of these go as delegates and others merely as visitors.

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PANTOFS ACADEMY,

ding to degrees of Graduate in Engineer, engineer, M ning Engineer, Bactelor of Address Proc. Citarles 8. Venable, of Faculty, P.O. University of Virginia.

VANDERRILT UNIVERSITY. For circulare address
Wills Will J. P.S. Bursan,
Hashville, Tesa,

To Boys and Young Men.

A lanta Female Institute and College of Music WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEP. 7, 1887. THE MISIC AND ART DEPARTMENT ARE respectively under the care of Mr. Constantia strubers and Mr. William Lycett. For circular upily to MRS. J. W. BALLARD, Principal, annia-sun wed, fri-andwiy.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY at a mode ate cost, Address
S * H.LIAMS, Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

Public Schools

HESSRS. RICHARDS & SON TISH TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY ARE

37 WHITEHALL ST.

ASK YOUR UNUGER FOR



AND BREAKFAST BACON. NONE GENUINE METALLIO SCAL, ATRACHED TO THE STRING, AND
THE STRING CANVAS, AS IN THE OUT.

DR. RICE,

322 Market Street, Lonisville, Ky Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DIS-EASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of soft American

marrage improper of unhappy, are thoroughly and perma-nently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and ca-tively craditated from the arsten: GOMOTTHEA, GLEET, Stribture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Kupture), Fasa and other private diseases—quickly cured.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

VITALITY is failing, Brain DRALGED and USTED or Power PREMATURELY WAST. ENCH HOSPITAL REMEDIES

STOPPED FREE

NOTICE

ATER WORKS BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

JUVENILE PRIMINALS.

A Refuge for Boys and Girls Who Are Addicted to Crime.

WHAT JUDGE VAN EPPS SAYS ABOUT IT.

A Reformatory School and a Place of Pun. ishment for Young Malefactors-Bill Passed Through the House.

Nearly two years ago the city council of Atlanta took the initiatory steps for securing for Fuiton county a house of correction or reformatory school for juvenile malefactors.

The scheme then contemplated by the city fathers is about to crystalize into an established fact. It is now regarded as reasonably certain that the bill providing for the establishment of this long-needed charitable and penal institution will become a law.

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WHEELMEN ENTERTAINED.

The Members of the Atlanta Bicycle Club Given a Banquet-Bicycle Notes.

The members of the Atlanta bicycle club had a good time last night. They were given a supper by the officers of the Y. M. C. A. Under the supervision of the secretary of the association the table was set, and it was excellently set, too.

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After enjoying the feast a business meeting was held, which was presided over by Mr. Terry, President Osborne being absent.

The committee on races at the Piedmont fair reported through Mr. Cooney, its chairman, that arrangements had been made on a grand scale. A list of prizes, the aggregate money value of which is \$800, has been made out. Thuse prizes are to be competed for by amateurs and professionals. The plan had been submitted to the directors of the Piedmont exposition who approved of it.

The races to be run are from a quarter of a mile spurt to a five-mile contest—for the short and long distance championship. The report was adopted.

The club will, in addition to the prizes already offered, give a scepial prize to the rider, a member of the club, who shall make the best speed. This will be in the form of a gold medal, costing not less than \$50.

The Durant brothers were their handsome medals, bestowed upon them by Mr. Grady, for winning the race from Fairburn to Atlanta. These are the most unique, and well as the most elegant medals of the kind ever seen in the south, and everybody who saw them admired them.

Next Sunday morning at 8 o'clock the club will, in a body, ride out to the Piedmont park and take a spin round the race course. Then they will make a trip to Marietta, returning to Atlanta late in the afternoon.

THE CAPITOL CITY CLUB

Not Affected by the Decision in the A. I. C. Case. Considerable speculation has been indulged in concerning the effect the decision of the recorder, in the Atlanta Independent club case would have on the Capitol City club. In

case would have on the Capitol City club. In speaking of the matter, a prominent member of the club said yesterday.

"It will not touch us at all, as the Capitol City club does not do business in that line. Drinks are not to be had in the club by any member who does not hold his own lock box and does not keep his own viands, and by no means do all of the members of the club do this. Many of the members keep a supply of their own, just as they would at their own house, and when they want anything they get it, just as they would from their own sideboard and the club has nothing whatever to do with the ordering or supply. The management of and the club has nothing whatever to do with
the ordering or supply. The management of
the club has been particularly careful about
this, and under no circumstances is it ever
violated. The club does not even keep a supply. Those of the members who do not
keep their own supply, and there are many of
them who do not, cannot get anything from
the club, any more than an outsider, and those
who do, provide their own supply and the club
has nothing to do with it."

SIGNING THE BONDS. The Atlanta and Hawkinsville Bonds Ready

to Go for the Money. Colonel J. N. Dunn, president of the Atlanta and Hawkinsville railroad, is having a spencerian frolic just now, and the frolic is nothing more or less than signing millions of dollars of railroad bonds. On yesterday he signed about \$300,000 of the

bonds.

The bonds of the road, which are now being signed, are a part of those sold to English capitalists, and are being perfected so they can be surrendered to the purchasers. The task of signing is not an easy one, and any railroad president would tire before placing his signature to so many bonds. The work will be completed this week. pleted this week.

President Dunn yesterday received informa-

to officially from counties between Fulton and Thomas counties, showing that the mortgage had been recorded in the different counties through which the road passes. The mortgage is given to secure the bonds which have been sold and are on sale, and the recording is contacted by the security is contacted.

The work on the road is being pushed vigorously along, and when the track reaches Zebulon the directors will assume charge and get to work. Until that time the construction company will manage the road. The Barnesville proposition has not been definitely decided yet.

officials in the party. At Cincinnat this party will be joined by Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky officials, probably seventy-five in all. The Chicago and Cincinnati parties will come through from Cincinnati on a special train.

train.

The largest party, however, will be that from New York and New England. This party will come by steamer to Savannah, and re-turning will take a steamer at Charleston. Arrangements have about been completed by which delegates and visitors to the conven-tion will be given a rate of one fare for the round trip.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

The Meeting at the State Library Tonight-What is to be Done. The meeting at the State library tonight will

be a most important one.

Every young man in Atlanta should be pres-The meeting is in the interests of the big

parade and torchlight procession in honor of President and Mrs. Cleveland. The work of organizing companies and arranging all details as progressing as rapidly as possible, but the active aid of every young man in Atlanta and

Georgia is desired,

There should be a big turnout tonight. If you are a member of the Young Men's Democratic league, be sure to come. If you are not a member, don't fail to be on hand.

Remember the place and time—the State library, at 8 o'clock this evening.

A Well Deserved Promotion.

Mr. William H. Inman, Jr., has been made member of the firm of S. M. Inman & Co.

This is a deserved promotion to a most decrying young man. Mr. Inman is one of the interpretation of the state of th rising young business men of Atlanta, a man of decided ability and sterling business quali-ties. His many friends will be pleased to learn of his success and will join in wishing him a brilliant future.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Personal and Other Gossip of Interest to

Railroad People. Captain Jake Sperry, a veteran locomotive engineer of Georgetown, D. C., is visiting Atlanta. Colonel John B. Peck, general manager of the South Carolina railway, returned to Charleston last might

Nearly all the distinguished railway men who have been in Atlanta during the past few days have gone away.

have gone away.

The Hon. David Utly Strong, one of the counsel for the New York Catral, has been in Atlanta several days.

The elegant passenger coaches of the Georgia Midhand and Gulf railroad will be rolling into the carshed in a few days.

Captain Isaacs, of the Greenville and Colum da ranfoad, is, it is claumed, the oldest passenger onductor in the United States. A party of young ladies and gentlemen of his city are going to the Meriwether Warm springs his afternion, via the Georgia Midland and Gulf. The Atlanta division of the Brotherhood of occupative Engineers is in an exceedingly flour-ing condition. The membership is larger than ver before.

The Hon. Julius L. Brown, general counsel or tie Western and Atlantic milroad, his returned com. He has been possing a month at the water-te place of the north. His riends are pleased to be its improved state of heal in.

The general managers of the various railways in the sout, and southwest have about determined upon the **r** es from distant points to Abbutts of the two we's o'the Pie immers position, but they will not an ounce these rates for several days. days.

Mr. H. H. Butler-for a long time a trusted employe of the Ceptral railway, has gone to Columbia to accept a very responsible and incrutive no-sition in the service of the Georgia Milland and Gull railress. He has been appointed chief clark in the assess all freight denormants.

55 Whitehall Street. Full lines of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelery, Silver

ware, Clocks, Canes, Bronzes, Art Goods, etc., And every article GUARANTEED strictly as

COURT AND CAPITOL

Notes and News From the Various Departments.

A VERY DULL DAY ALL AROUND At the State House the Interest Center the Convict Investigation-

Items of General Interest. It was a dull day about the various state, federal and county offices yesterday, and but little routine work was accomplished.

The Governor and His Cabinet. Governor Gordon was busy with the exami-nation of the penitentiary lessees matter all day yesterday, and the result was a most deci-ded dearth of news about the executive depart-

MENT.
ADJUTANT GENERAL KELL will today send to the various colored companies in the state a circular letter granting permission to pass through the state enroute to Birmingham to

through the state enroute to Birmingnam to attend the interstate drill on September 22 to 25. The Georgia Volunteers and other Georgia troops will participate.

COLONEL FURLOW, OF THE comptroller general's office, is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Mercer Slaughter, commissioner of the Southern Tariff association, in which he announces a rate of one fare for the round trip from all ern Tariff association, in which he announces a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points in Georgia to Albany during the retunion of the Fourth Georgia regiment. Tickets will be placed on sale on the 5th and 6th, limited to the 1th.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL WRIGHT is still absent at Eatonton, where he went to attend the reunion of the Third Georgia.

The Custom House. JAMES STANSILL, OF Rabun county, was arrested day before yesterday by Deputy Marshall Godfrey. He was charged with violating the internal revenue laws and was given a hearing before Commissioner Gaston, at Gainesville. In default of \$300 bail he was committed te jail.

A DEMENTED DARKY.

An Inmate of the County Jail Adjudged To Be Insane. Ordinary Calhoun yesterday empanneled a

ury to try a negro boy who was thought to be nsane. The boy's name is Oscar Gamer, and he was sent to jail about three weeks ago for larceny from the house. Since he has been an inmate of the prison, his conduct has been that of a

lunatic.
Ordinary Calhoun took his jury to the jail, the prisoner being in no condition to be taken to his office.
The boy became very violent when Jailer Osborn told him to come out of his cell.
He was examined by Drs. Stiff and Westmoreland and Ordinary Calhoun.
The jury decided that he should better be in the lunatic asylum than in the county jail, and he will be sent to Milledgeville today.

THE OTHER SIDE.

What the People of Roswell Junction Say of

the Alleged Kidnapping.

The people of Roswell junction are very much incensed at the charges of kidnapping, and so forth, made against Mr. Donehoo by Mrs. Holley, the mother of the boy whose six nouths disappearance caused so much commotion. tion.
In a letter to THE CONSTITUTION the resi-

THE FIRE CHIEFS.

Big Excursions from Different Parts of the North.

The preparations for the convention of fire chiefs are, according to Captain Joyner, progressing fairly.

The chiefs of the north are going to turn out in full force.

At Chicago, Chief Swenie has arranged for special sleepers through to Atlanta, and he expects to have at least fifty chiefs and other officials in the party. At Cincinnati this party

anowed Dim to remain for a month, and having no use for him or anything for him to do, Mr. Monroe Donahoo told Mr. Chambers that he would give him a home if the boy wished to stay with him, which he did. Mr. Donehoo bought him good clother, requiring him to do such farm work as is customary for a boy of his age, and when the free school opened sent him to school up to the day his mother came for him.

mother came for him.

As to sending two or three boys in advance to test
the identification, there is not a word of it so.
The boy bitterly denied his mother, and as before
stated, fought to be released. Mr. Donahoo shamed
him for treating his mother so, and still he insisted
that his mother and father died in Louisham. Fihally he acknowledged the woman to be his
mother.

nother.

Mrs. Holley, her son and the man with her acans, honey, her son and the man with her accepted the hospitality of Mr. Ponahoe's home for the night, and he received for pay the abuse which was published. Mrs. Holley met him in Atlanta last Saturday, exacting pay for the boy's work, which Mr. Donahoo agreed to pay rather than have any trouble. If Mrs. H. wishes to prosecute for kidnapping, etc., Mr. Chamlers says he is perfectly willing to have all the facts of the case come out.

The letter is signed by several well-known

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LAWN PARTY To be Given at East Point Tonight-A Good

Time For All. Go out tonight at East Point and attend the awn party to be given by the citizens of that beautiful suburban village. The party is for the benefit of the Methodist church of that place, and in addition to spending a most delightful and pleasant evening, you will help a cause that needs it and is deserving your consideration. Round trip only twenty-five cents.

Excessive Hot Weather

Makes Colgate & Co.'s toilet waters a necessity.

A few drops render a bath doubly refreshing.

This live and pushing young gentleman, of the firm of Eiseman Bros., has just re-u-med from an extended visit to various places in the north. He spent quite a while at Saratoga, Long Branch, and Greenbrier White Sulphur, nd his health is much improved. While in New York he made some first-class selections of clothing of the latest some first-class selections of clothing, of the latest patterns, for his howe in this city. Mr. Eiseman is prominently connected with three large clothing houses, one in New York, one in Washington, and one in this city. They make most of their own clothing and handle nothing but what is first-class in every respect. We will have more to say of this firm in a few days.

Fresh Fish for Friday and Saturday at Em-

The Smille Seminary. The Smillie Seminary will open September s, with a full attendance.] Physiology will be taught by Mrs. Dr. Hicks, so well and favorably known for her lectures on that and kindred subjects. As hereore, the school will be non-ectarian in its strict est sense, conducted on the public school system, and resting its ciaims to public patronage entirely upon its I terary merits, and the catablished reputa tion of its teaciers.

The Convent Academy. The academy of the Immaculate Conception will open its full term on Monday, September 5th. This academy will maintains its high reputation and will open with large classes, both in the day school and boarding departments.

BIDS WANTED for boiler room and coal cel-lar excavation, brick and stone work. For plans and specifications apply at Constitution Business office this morning.

Louis Rawson Much Better. The many friends of Louis Rawson, whose life was, a short time ago, despaired of, will be glad to know that he is improving rapidly. The latest advices are that he is able to sit up and will, it is hoped, entirely recover his strength. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MY FALL SAMPLES

SUITS TO MEASURE

Are Now Ready.

Call and Examine Them. GEORGE MUSE.

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

THORNTON'S

BARGAINS FOR AUGUST

STATIONERY, PICTURES and PICTURE FRAMES

The following named goods have been greatly reduced in price to close out and make room for our new fall stock soon to arrive. Read our prices.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

PICTURES AND FRAMES.

100 best artotype steel engravings in handsome bronze frames at \$2.75 each, regular price \$4, 75 same style engravings in .1lt frames at \$2 each, regular price \$5.30; 200 best artotype engravings in sheet at 75 cents each, just half price. Handsome Oil Paintings at \$1.75, old price \$3, and a large stock of other pictures at equally low prices. Now is the time to buy pictures at a nominal price. Elegant \$5.10 cabinet gilt frame for photo at 50c; plush and brass cabinet good frame at 20c a piece, regular price 40:

CIRCULAR ENVELOPES.

HOYT & THORN,

Cheap Cash Grocers,

90 WHITEHALL ST.

pounds Granulated Sugar.....

Rijama-Coffee, fine blend.
Lei & Ferrin's ½ pint size.
Royal Baking Powder, 16 ounce cans.
Dr. Fierce's Baking Powder, 16 ounce
Two-pound cans Fineapples, H. & T.
Acule Vinear, recretion, pure.
48 bars Rabbit Foot Soap
Dove Hams, 4 to 1 pounds.
Dove Hams, 4 to 2 pounds.
Letnons, per dozen, freeh.
3 pounds oure fresh delly.

Remember, we buy in large quantities, saving middleman's profit, which we give to our patrons. Our goods are fresher on account of quick sales. Our Weight 16 OUNCES to the POUND.

Everything sold is with

Our Endorsement & Guarantee

HOYT NO THORN,

CHEAP CASH GROCERS,

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

General Normal Class for white teachers Saturday,

o'clock; for colored teachers Saturday, 3 o'clock. By order of Board of Education. W. F. SLATON, Superintendent.

FOR RENT.

and basement, now occupied by

Morrison & Co., Republic block,

Possession given October 1st.

Gents' Furnishing Goods

must be closed out to make room for the

rapidly increasing demands of our

Merchant Tailoring Business.

KENNY & JONES,

ELGIN LCCHRANE.

City Bank Building.

If not as represented we will refund your money

SCOTT THORNTON.

Atlanta's Coming Tragedian at DeGive's Opera House Tonight—Large Sale of Tickets—An Immense Audience Will Greet Him, Etc., Etc.

Tonight at 8 o'clock the dramatic season in Atlanta will be opened. Mr. Scott Thornton, who has upon former occasions delighted many an audience, holding them almost with abated breath, will appear as Butuccio in "The Fool's Revenge." The study this young tragedian has given his part of the play, and the ease and grace, with which he renders it, doubly insures a pleasant and delightful evening to those who may attend. That Mr. Thorn-ton deserves the support and appreciation of the people of this city is a fact undisputed. In the plays in which he has heretofore appeared, he has never failed to gratify the taste of the most critical,

never failed to gratify the taste of the most critical, and after much stud yand practice as Butuclo no doubt he will easily sustain himself, and add more laurels to those he has already won.

Miss Debizin will take the part of first lady and will, without doubt, a stain her reputation as an actress. She appeared as Juliett in New York last season and received the highest praises.

As an actress, she possesses those rare qualities that elicit the attention and admiration of her audience.

Go out fonight and show your appreciation of home talent. CIRCULAR ENVELOPES.
50,000 best manilla envelopes, No. 6, at 75c per M.
40,000 best manilla envelopes, No. 6, at 75c per M.
40,000 best manilla envelopes, No. 6, at 75c per M.
40,000 best manilla envelopes, extra quality, 90c
per M.
10 reams good note paper at 60c per ream.
10 reams super fine note paper at 75c per ream.
1. Adles' best visiting cards at 20c per package.
Specialties—Picture frames, casels, artists' canvas and crayon sketches for portraits made to order.
Give us a call and see these goods and we are certain you will be pleased with them.
E. H. & J. R. THORNTON.
28 Whitehall street,
d un mus
Telephone 236.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

Items of Interest Picked Up by the Constitu-

A big crowd of visitors saw Abana, the largest lake in Grant park, filled with water yesterday afternoon. There will soon be a boat house near the lake, and gondolas will soon be skimming the glossy surface.

Mr. C. F. Hoke's cottage, 57 Powers street, caught fire from a detective flue yesterday morning.
An alarm was turned in and the department turned out. With the chemical engine the fire was extinguished, after a damage of ten dollars had been sus-

tained.

Mr. DeGive has just finished the inside work of his opera house. It is now one of the pretiest in the south. Mr. Scott Thornton will initiate it to night in Ton Ta-lor's great play "Foo's Revenge." This is the best chance you will have of seeing film and at the same time seeing one of the prettiest opera houses in the country. 16 pounds Head Rice.
17 pounds Canary C Sugar.
18 pounds Packed Rice
60 pounds R al Patent Flour.
50 pounds Patent Flour.
10 pounds O. K. cuaine pure Leaf Lard.
6 cans Eagle Condensed Milk.
7 Ons swiss or Price Milk.
Meal, Water Ground, per peck. opera houses in the country.

At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning the fire alarm was sounded and so in the department was heading fir 57 Powers street, where a small frame dwelling, owned by Mr. C. F. H. &c. was found to be burning. Chief Joyuer, with his chemical enginge, succeeded in putting out the flame. Thus by the use of twenty cents' worth of chemicals, a building was saved. The damage is insignificant; it will not exceed twelve dollars.

The concert for the henefit of neady confederal.

The concert for the benefit of needy confed-

The concert for the benefit of needy confederate soldiers will be given in DeGive's open house on the night of the 18th. Already the members of the committee are making arangements for that event. They will call upon the best musicians of the city and request their co-operation. Nearly every singer and instrumentalist of note in the city will have a place on the prog. In mr. There will be an abundance of vocal and instrumental music of the choicest variety. Tickets will be on sale next Monday at the enstonary places.

Scott Thornton will doubtless receive an ovation tonight. "The Fool's Revenge" will be produced in superb style. Miss Josephene DeBizih, is said to be an excellent actress and a beautiful woman. She has already made her reputation in the large cities. The other members of the comapny are well up in their respective parts. Good critics, who have witnessed the rehearsals, declare that Scott makes a big success in his part. He is far better as Bertuccio than he was as Kichelieu. The performance will be full of interesting features. The advance sale of seats indicates that there will be a good house.

The following list of patents were granted to patentees in Georgia in the issue of August 2), 1887, and are officially reported for THE CONSTITU-TION by Albert A. Wood, solicitor of American and foreign patents, Atlanta, Ga.:

William A. Slapper, M. L. Cooper and F.C. Houser, Fort Valley, whiffletree-iron. Leon P. Sawiell, Atlanta, trademark, "Peerless," for cotton seed.

H. Mozley, Atlanta, label for "Lemon and lime H. Mozley, Atlanta, latel for "Lemon and lime juice pills and pellets."

The total issue for this week is 412, of which 23 are to patentees in foreign countries. The states stand numerically as follows: New York 88, Pennsylvania 27, Illinois 28, Massachusetts 27 and Ohio 21, all of the other states being less than 20, Tennessee leads the southern states with 8. The foreign list comprises Belgium, Ginda, Cuba, England, France, Germany, Netherlands, Scotland, Sweden and Switzerland. The total number of United States patents now in existence is 368,924.

Pond's Extract, which substitutes ease and com fort for pain and suffering, is one of the mos

potent curative agents know. Rice Birds, Oysters and Celery, at Emery's. "A Modern Circe,"
The Duchess's latest success. Price 20 cents.
By mail, 3 cents extra. John M. Miller, 31 Marietta
street.

Change of Address,

WHEN ORDERING A CHANGE OF ADDRESS THE SUBSCRIBER TO A NEWSPAPER SHOULD GIVE THE OLD AS WELL AS THE NEW ADDRESS. THE

PROPER FORM IS:

"CHANGE ADDRESS OF MY (DAILY OR WEEK LY) CONSTITUTION FROM-P. O.

"A Modern Circe," by the Duchess, "Allen Quartermain," by H. Rider Haggard, Price, 20 cents cach, by mail 8 cents extra. John M. Miller, 21 Marietta street.

At Wholesale.

For white and mixed com, old No. 2 western cats choice Timothy hay, straw, bran, shorts, peas, pea meal, germ meal and cooked feed, Georgia rye and barley, at bottom prices. Call on Morgan & Mathews, 27 E. Alabama street. Telephone No. 274. sun mon wed fri

John A. Fritz, the old reliable and well known meat market man has removed from Marietta street to the new store house, No. 253 Peachtree street, near the junction of Ivy street, where he will be glad to furnish you with anything in his line. Call and see him if you want nice meat, etc.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 1, 1887.

Mr. Wm. H. Inman, Jr., has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. S. M. MMAN & CO. Head-Notes of the Supreme Court.

The pamphlet containing the head-notes of decisions rendered by the supreme court at the last term will be out tomorrow, and will be on sale at The Constitution office at \$1.00 a copy. In addition to the head-notes, the recent act of congress in regard to the removal of cases from the state to the federal courts, which is of great importance to the bar, is printed in full in this pemphlet.

"A Modern Circe." Sensational and interesting. By the Duchess Just out. Price 20 cents. By mail 3 cents extra John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

The Two Latest Novels,
"A Modern Circe," by the Duchess, a
den Quarternain," by H. Rider Haggard. Pri
cents each; 3 cents extra by all. John

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.



We will sell our entire stock of SUMMER CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR regardless of Cost for THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS. Men, Women and Children should take advantage of this opportunity.

'A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICENT.'

41 WHITEHALL ST.

COLUMN.

now for a customer in the number and min business.

Marietta, Ga., farm of 61 acres, with good residence and outbuildings complete, to exchange for Atlanta property worth \$4,00.

Suburban tracts for subdivision near Atlanta, and which will pay investors or speculators.

Gordon street, West End, lots, choice and cheap. Edgewood lots in great variety.

Capitol avenue lots from \$5.00 to \$700 each; high, level, shaded; easy payments.

Peachfee, North Atlanta lots, varied and choice, Half acre and more on West Peachtree, shaded and choice, for \$1,0.0. It is 100,3300 feet.

50 acres on Central railroad, with % mile front.

WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 8:30

street. Nice fruit on the place. Must be sold at once. A great bargain offered in this. Terms cash.

1,750—For one lacre on east side of West Peachtree at, 108x420 feet. Three streets, beautiful outlook, a rure chance.

400 per acre for 11½ acres West End, at junction of Green's Ferry and Sandrosan roads, covered with oak, hickory and pine. Speculation in this. Call for plat.

Peachtree street—\$11,000 for a very central eightron merick house, with all necessary outbuilding, on a lot 108x300 feet, with lovely shade, most agreeable surroundings, fronts governor mansion, Leyden house, Mr. Renard's palatial home, and the Capital City Cube ent ance way from Ellis street. Vacant land in front sold foer years ago for \$300 a front foot, and this lot will suit for two elegant homes, where two special friends could build and enjoy their possessions together. It is the acceptance of get a first-class central Peachtree for with a house to be modeled to one's taste. Terms liberal.

9 WEST END LOTS opposite old chimney on Gordon street, one block from dommy line, on easy terms and at low price.

45 acres, one mile from becatur, in DeKalb county. Georgia, 300 steen from Georgia railroad, 40 acres open, 5-acre grove, 2 acres bellow, 2 branches, 15 acres, case land, schools and churches one milk only \$50 per acre.

405 acres, 4 miles from Forsyth, Ga., ½ mile from central railroad, one mile from locatur, in DeKalb county. Georgia, 300 steen from Georgia railroad, 40 acres open, 5-acre grove, 2 acres bellow, 2 branches, 15 acres, crass land, schools and churches one milk only \$50 per acre.

405 acres, 4 miles from Forsyth, Ga., ½ mile from central railroad, one mile from locatur, in DeKalb county. Georgia, 300 steen from Georgia railroad, 40 acres open, 5-acre grove, 2 acres bellow, 2 branches, 15 acres, crass land, schools and churches one milk only \$50 per acre.

405 acres, 4 miles from Forsyth, Ga., ½ mile from central railroad, one mile from home, with every convenience, a lot 100x230 leet, fruit and shade, stables, barn, et opposite Kimball House, is for rent. Apply to Mrs. Lochrane, 342 Peachtree street, or 52 and 53 Gate



13 Whitehall Street.

pols the Blood; it give delight; It sharpens up the appetite.
It sids the Liver to do its part
It aids the Liver to feeble neart. All Bilious arounes endured. By TARRANT'S SELTZEB can be cure d.

DR CHEEVERS

I beg to inform the public that I have added to my business a

I purpose to keep, as formerly, the best grades and finest assortment of pure Irish and Scotch Linens. All who are in need of genuise Linen goods will find it greatly to their beneals to call and examine my stock before purchasing

Make Hay While the Sun Shines.

Our buyer's now in New York and we must sell this stock to make room for the immense stock he

JAMES A, ANDERSON & CO.,

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S SPECIAL III-

\$2,500 for choice piece property, No. 175 Rhodes st.
5-room plastered house, bath room, store room, coal house, weatherboarded servant's house, stable, henery, 2-room weatherboarded tendement house, beautiful flower yard in front, grape arior, peach, apple and enerry trees, good neighborhood, near new public school and close to C. R. R. depot. The ot is 90x250, corner Rhodes and Eubanks thesets, 200 feet west of Davis, from which point there is continuous brick sidewalk to center of eay. This is the best piece of property in Atlanta for the money. Go look at it.
Pine Timber Lands in Georgia in large bodies, and with choice timber and good transportation facilities, for sale.
Cypres Timber Lands also for sale.
Ermit, Truck and Dairy Farms near Atlanta, and elsewhere in Georgia, for sale.
Marble Quarry, one of the best in this state, in Pickens county, on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, for sale.
Farms for sale near Jonesboro, Griffin, Newnan, Forsyth, Macon, Augusta, dan swille, Clarksville, Marietta, Dalton, Calhoan, Curtersville; indeed, in all parts of Georgia.
In Monticello, Jasper county, Ga., we are instructed to self, for \$2,250, property now worth \$5,000.
Coweta county, Ga., farm. The cheapest and best ever offered for the montey, 733 acre with everything complete.
Rare investments in mineral lands, mills, machine shops, etc.

choice, for \$4,0.0. It is 100,200 feet.

a acres on Central railroad, with ½ mile front, plain 3 r residence, crib, stables, fine orchard, blanch, 20 acres bottom, rich and ditched; 15 acres woods; trains stop at door. Only \$4,000,00 acres near East Tennessee shors and Clarke uni, versity, good speculation, at \$100-per acre; Inide near by are being sold in small lots at the rais of \$500 to \$800 per acre.

6 acres of beautiful grove and woodland, improved with new, neat 5 r cottage, framed barn, stables, etc., only half a mile east of Grant park, \$4,500-acres at Edgewood, on Georgia railroad, for \$5,000, 20 high, shaded lots, each 303.10 feet, to alley, on Capitol avenue and adjacent streets, 300 yards from city limits, only \$25,000, or \$200 each, on easy payments.

lorida property to exchange for Atlanta real estate of Mills and Luckie streets, 30 feet front on Luckie and 100 feet Mills, large led in good renting neighborhood. Now renting for \$15. Terms: ½ cash balance 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent interest.

1,000 for nice 4-room house on lot 40x104 feet, on Lones et Terms to suit. WILL OPEN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 8:30 o'clock.
Applicants who have never been in the public schools will obtain certificate of vaccination from Dr. Roach, 149 Whitehall street, and present it to Superintendent Slaton, 47 Washington street, and from him obtain school ticket.
No pupil who attended school the last day of the school term will need ticket of admission.
Pupils who have attended any of the schools at any time will not need a new vaccination ticket, but will need school ticket if not at school on the last day of the last term.
Applicants for the High Schools who were not promoted from the Grammar Schools will report at the High Schools Friday, 9 o'clock a. m., for classification.

months, with 8 per cent microst, \$1,000 for nice 4-room house on lot 40x104 feet, on Jones st. Terms to suit. \$000 for 2-room house on Highland street, one block from Marietta car line. Lot 25x100 feet, Terms, \$100 cash, balance December 1st, 1887, with \$ per cent. per cent. \$1,000 for 2-room house on lot 58x200 feet. on Jones street. Nice fruit on the place. Must be sold at once. A great bargain offered in this. Terms each.

Large double store three story

Feachtree. \$6,000 for new 9-room W. Baker street home, with water, gas, garden, large lot, alley—a choice place. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

42 DECATUR STREET,

(Opposite Young Men's Library.)

Retail Department I

MISCELLANEOUS

CROCKERY, ETC.

-- Best Goods Made.---MeBRIDE & CO., 29 Peachtree Street. FRUIT JARS FLY FANS.

DRY-AIR REFRIGERATORS.

Gate City Stone Filters, HAVILAND'S CHINA.

MODERATE PRICES. M'BRIDE'S.

ATTENTION

SCHOOL-SUPPLIES

lowest, PUBLIC and PRIVATE SCHOOL books,

WILSON & BRUCKNER,

Indications.

For Georgia: Fair weather; slight changes in temperature; high to fresh winds, generally easterly, except fresh to brisk on the coast, and light rains in

Daily Weather Bulletin. OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. U. S. Custom House, September 1-9 p. m. All observations taken at the same moment of ctual time at each place.

	Ba	3	Dew	WIND.		Ra	1 7	
STATIONS.	rometer	Chermometer	w Point	-Direction	Velocity	infail	eather	
Mobile	30.00 30.08 30.00 29.94 30.00 29.86 29.92 29.92	78 70 76 82 72 80 84 82		NE SE NE NE E	6 6 8 6 12 6 12 8 22	.00	Clear, Clear, Clear, Clear, Clear, Clear, Clear, Clear, Clear,	
CONTRACTOR CO. C.	-				TION	S.		•
6 a. m	0 13	76	45	E	12	.00	Clear. Clear. Clear.	

Cotton Belt Bulletin Observations taken at 6 p. m .- seventy-fifth meri

aximum there o neter.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	ax. Temp	in. temp	du fall	-
Atlanta, Ga	77		:00	1
Anderson, S. C.	79	52	.00	1
Cartersville, Ga	79	60	.00	ł
Columbus, Ga	82	65	.00	1
Chattanooga, Tenn	78		.00	ł
Gainesville, Ga	80	50	.00	1
Greenville, S. C	78	54	.00	1
Griffin, Ga	78	07	.00	1
Macon, Ga	80		.00	1
Newnan, Ga	79	54	.60	i
Spartanburg, S. C	76	52	.00	1
Wasses Cla		2.4	-00	-1

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY

	Daily	TEM	Daily Rain-		
DATE.	Barom- eter.	Daily Mean.	Maxi-	Mini- mum.	fall. Inches.
1	28.67	73	85	70	1.51
2	28.75	77	85	72	.96
3	28.87	80	80	73	.86
4	28.91	79	90	72	.20
5.3	28.87	79	90	69	
6	28.81	78	87	71	.34
7	28.84	76	82	72	1.05
8	28.94	. 74	81	68	1 32
9	29.08	78	78	66	.14
10	28.98	75	83	66	1
11	28.92	78	85	65	
12	28.88	Ni	89	69	1
13	28.87	90	91	69	****
14	28,87	83	91	72	****
16	28.79	81	11		****
16	28.76	SI	500	70	
17	28.78	77	90	P/X	
18	28.78	77	87	72	1.01
19	99.57	78	87	70	
20	28.76	77	86	70	****
21	28.79	78	- 86	70	****
22	28.74	79	86	70	****
23	28.66	77	86	71	.01
24	28.67	#T. II	84	68	1 .01
25	28.77	71	84	59	* ****
die	28.79	proce	87	64	1 12
2627	28.80	66	76		.10
28	28.86	A.C.		69	.01
		70	80	65	T
29	28.93	70 68	78	62	****
30	28.99	605	70	62	1

30 25.00 | 65 | 77 | 56 | Mean barometer, 28.81; highest barometer, 29.03, date 4845; lowest barometer, 28.64, 28 and 24; monthly range of istometer, 28; nean temperature, 26; highest temperature, 36, date 18th; lowest temperature, 35, date 18th; monthly range of temperature, 26; greatest daily range of temperature, 25; least daily range of temperature, 27; least daily range of temperature, 17.

MEAN TEMPERATURE FOR THIS MONTH IN Mean daily dew point, 66; mean daily relative humidity, 73; prevailing direction of wind (7 a. m., 3 and 11 p. m.), nw; total movement of wind, 4,738 miles; highest velocity of wind, direction and date, 35, nw, th: total prediptation, 7,51 hickes; number of days on which .01 flich or more of precipitation felt, 72

COMPARATIVE PRECIPITATION.

4,76 1883... 8,61 1881... 4.10 1885... 5,86 1886... Number of clear days, 11; number of fair days, 16; number of cloudy days, 4; dates of frests-light,

Norg. Batometer corrected for temperature and instrumental error only.

T. Trace of rainfall.

Undecipherable.

The time for paying your city tax will soon expire, and it is earnestly hoped that all who can will come and pay at once. Impossible to wait on all in the last few days. Save the cost. R. J. GRIFFIN, C. T. C.

SOUTHERN GRANITE CO.

ARCHITECTURAL, MONUMENTAL, STREET PAVING, CURBING, CROSSING AND All Kinds of Stone Work Promptly Executed!
QUARRIES—STONE MOUNTAIN AND
LIFTHONIA, GA.

For estimates, address Atlanta, Ga.
mch9—5m we fri su sp THE BASIN GIVES WAY, And Lets Out Four Hundred

Thousand Gallons of Water. AN ACCIDENT AT THE WATERWORKS.

Destroyed and the Filtering Process at the Waterworks Delayed. The clear water reservoir at the waterworks

gave way yesterday afternoon and flooded the with four hundred thousand gallons of water in addition to delaying the filtering process for four months.

The break was quite serious, and entails a ss of several thousand dollars upon the city. The clear water reservoir is a basin with four walls, all built substantially of stone, brick and cement, with a hard thick cement bottom. It is located just south of the machinery and east of the waterworks pend, and was built at an expense of \$9,000 to \$10,000. On two sides the walls are built against solid ground, but on the other two they stand out alone, but in a short time dirt would have been packed against them until the basin would have appeared surrounded by solid dirt. The basin is about twenty-five feet deep and is ninety-five feet long by forty-five feet wide. It was built on two sides and one end of brick, and on the other end of large stone, At the bottom the walls were about ten feet wide and at the top about three.

The basin was built as a part of the filtering process which is now being constructed, and

completed about two weeks ago.

Immediately after it was finished Mr. Travis, the chief engineer had it filled from the waterworks pond to test its capacity and value. Soon after the water began to reach the top of the resorvor, Mr. Travis observed that it was seeping through the castern end—the endbuilt of stone. It was intended to make the walls water tight, and as soon as the leakage wrs detected, worknen were shown the defective places so that they could be repaired. While the basin was yet full it was also ascertained that the bottom was leaking. A large waste pipe passes through the basin and was then about three inches higher than the floor. The leakage was attributed to the pipe, and when the basin was drained, workmen were instructed to fill it with cement until the floor was level with the top of the drain pipe. The leak in the eastern wall and the bottom were patched and the structure was then thought to be complete.

On yesterday Mr. Travis decided to test the basin again, and about noon turned the water in. The machinery was handled so as to fill the basin slowly, and as the water went in Mr. Travis walked around upon the top of the wall watching it. The water rose slowly and without creating any apparent trouble. The chief engineer watched in closely, at first with some uneasiness, but after the water had risen half way up the walls he began to feel easy, and, leaving the wall, walked around on the outside

SEARCHING FOR LEAKS.

None were found, and, with a feeling of pride, the engineer again climbed the wall and watched the water as it came up.

About four o'clock the water was within three feet of the top of the wall. The surface was cain and smooth and nothing indicated the force with which it was loosing the walls. Mr. Travis felt thoroughly satisfied with the work and paced up and down the wall await-ing two more feet of water when he intended One foot was added and the water continued

One foot was added and the wasto now in. Mr. Fravis was then on the western end and with a view to looking at the castern end started in that direction. He had nearly reached the end when something, he does not know what, prompted him to turn back. He had just turned when he felt the WALL TREMBLING UNDER HIS FEET and at the same time heard a rumbling, roar-ing noise. The trembling increased, and,

ing noise. The trembling increased, and, fearing that something was wrong, Mr. Travis leaped forward and off the wall. Just as he struck the ground the roaring sound grew louder and a heavy, dull crash came with it. Looking back, the engineer said that a third of the eastern end and more than one-half of the HAD GIVEN WAY

and that the water was rushing out the opening down the valley at a terrible speed. For a minute Mr. Travis was unable to move and stood looking calmly at the complete destruction of the work, realizing that had he taken a step more he would have been standing upon the wall when it went down and would have been washed away by the water or hurt by the fall.

The great body of water rushed out of the

basin at a terrific speed carrying with it everything which came in its way. The current was rapid and in a few seconds the basin was empty and then Mr. Travis could se that nearly, if not fully, one half of the work had been torn to pieces and

COMPLETELY BUINED.

He saw large sections of the heavy thick wall washed and thrown away quite a distance from the basin and with a sigh entered the office and sent information to the water commission in the city. The intelligence soon became street property and all sorts of rumors were current to the effect that the dam had washed away and that the works had been ruined. Members of the water commission went out to the works, and after giving the basin a careful examination decided that one side and nearly all of both ends would have to be rebuilt, the cost of the work alone amounting to

built, the cost of the work alone amounting to five thousand dellars.

With the completion of the basin the filter-ing process was done and on Monday next the city would have had clear water. The break-ing of the basin, however, will delay the use of the filters until January probably, as it will require nearly four mouths; to rebuild it prop-erly. The delay will of course, entail another heavy loss upon the city. loss upon the city.

ANOTHER NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. Travis's escape was not the only one. Mr. Travis's escape was not the only one. Workmen were engaged packing dirt against the wall on the south. A hand with a whoel-barrow was standing under the wall just before it came down. He had been in the habit of dumping his load and turning around push out. Just as the wall fell he dumped his load and started to pull out. The brick fell upon his barrow crushing it to splinters and just grazing him. Ead he adhered to his habit and turned around the wall would have fallen upon him. upon him.
The water commissioners decline to estimate

DECATUR'S SELF-RELIANCE. The First Casting Made-Clearing the Muscle Shoals.

DECATUR, Ala., September 1.- [Special.]-The great foundry and machine works of Ivens The great foundry and machine works of Ivens & Son, at Decatur, Ala., were formally opened today by running a blast of iron for eastings for the Morse cotton compress, being exceted here. The main building of the machine and foundry works is 280 feet long by 180 feet wide. Cross, Head & Montgomery advertise today for 500 axinen to clear the ground for the Louisville and Nashville car shops. They are to prepare fifty-seven acres of land for these shops.

A large building on the Tannasses views

A large building on the Tennessee river at

Decatur is now under way in preparation for the opening of the Muscle shoals in December next.

The Oak Extract company, are building barges, and will my or build a steamboat for their own use.

Chainam County's Tax Bate.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 1 .- [Special.] The county commissioners met at noon today—commissioners, Lawton, Cassen, Estill and Dorsett. They fixed the county tax for 1887 at five cents on the hundred dollars, and ordered the levy made. The state tax is 37 7-10 cents, which makes a total of 88 7-19 cents. Last year the rate was 30 cents the county rate before 55 the rate was 90 cents, the county rate being 55 cents and the state 35 cents.

Augusta, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—A peculiar accident happened on the Augusta and Knoxville raliroad, about four miles above here, this afternoon. Two negro boys lying asleep on the track were struck by the locomotive of the wood train. One had his leg cut off, while the other was thrown off the embankment by the cowcatcher and only slightly injured in the head. The train was running rapidly and the boys' escape from death was miraculous.

THE grand electric shaft is no humbug. DONEHOO, the leading fish and oyster man. DR. R. Y. HENLEY, dentist, 321 Whiteha

can steamship agent, 30 Wall st., opposite car shed JUDGE JAMES S. HOOK, of Augusta, is in the The Clear Water Basin Almost Entirely

MR. E. K. LUMPKIN, of Athens, is visiting Miss EMIK FULLER has returned home from

JUDGE W. F. EVE, of Augusta, is in the city for a few days MAJOR-GENERAL D. H. HILL and wife are at

MR. CHARLIE Goss has gone to Jackson, MISS GROROTA PARKER and Miss Maggie

REV. GENERAL CLEMENT A. EVANS, of Auusta, is in Atlanta on a visit. COLONEL S. M. HUNTER, a leading cotton

erchant of Athens, is at the Kimball. Miss Anorlyn Adams has returned home offer a summer visit to north Georgia.

Mr. E. R. Hodgson, of Athens, a commis-

ioner of the technological school, is in the city.

Miss Virginia Pollard, from Montgomery,

THE FRIENDS of Mr. R. T. Raines, of Charleston, will be glad to learn that he is imp and will be up again soon. MRS. DR. THOMAS S. POWELL and he

e, Miss Una Spercy, left the city yesterday for a MISS MAMIE DOONER, of the forest city, who is visiting friend and relatives in this city, is at pres-ent the guest of Miss Lollie Allensworth, on Foster

BOB BRASELTON, the well known mixelogist and prohibition, drinks dispenser, has grown fired of Atlanta and gone to New York, where he can sell all kinds of drinks every day in the week ex-

MISS FLORENCE ADAMS, recently elected to a teacher's place in the high school, has returned home from Ellijay, where she contracted typhoid fever, from which she is now suffering. Her physi-cian gives assurances of her speedy recovery, though she will not be able to take her place for a week or

THE Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, ex-minister to Brazil, is in the midst of his "Remfiniscences at Home and Abroad." He is now employed in describing his three terms in congress. This account of this distinguished citizen's eventful career, as far as written, is in the hands of D. Appleton & Co. The work will be eagerly looked for.

AT THE KIMBALL: E J Lyon and wife, Augusta; L J Oderhold, Waco, Ga; W V Greggs, Georgia; Virgil Powers, Macon; A L Aopkins, Atlanta; guista; L. J. Oderhold, wheo, Ca.; w. V. Greggs, Georgia; Virgil Powers, Macon; A. L. Aopkins, Atlanta; D. P. Hill, Dallas, Ga; W. C. Goodwin, Bristol, Ct; Joseph Eddleman, Isador Adler, Atlanta; W. H. Lynnan, Massachusetts; T. H. Pattle and wife, Stilesboro, Ga; Mrs W. H. Beehler, Washington; Ben H. Lyon, Philadelphia; C. F. Mason, Baltimore; E. Jacobin, New York; J. M. Van Patten, Columbus, O.; Gush E. Lee, Atlanta; A. L. Miller, Perry, Ga; M. C. Nicholson, New York; W. B. Randolph and wife, Orlando, Fla; J. Spice and wife, Atlanta; A. P. Steepies, Martinsville, Va; W. M. G. Sepmour, New Orleans; J. D. P. Shaumon, Elbedon, Ga; G. W. Gustin, Macon, Ga; F. B. Fisk, N. W. York; M. J. Branch, Columbia county, Ga; W. M. Mason, S. M. Hunter, Athens, Ga; C. A. Alexander, R.O. Barkskale, Washington, Ga; Thomas W. Taylor, Pittsburg, Pa; I. H. Hardeman, Washington, D. C; R. Lee Welle, New York; Harry Simiege, New Orleans, La; G. W. McIver, Charleston, S. C; E. W. Haek and wife, Mobely's Pond, Ga; Whit Collier, Atlanta, Ga; Goode P. dec, Lee'sburg, Ga; R. R. Walbridge, New York; C. B. Coe, Detroit, Mich; O. F. Bane, Chicago, Illis; J. A. Dewar, Nelson, Ga; Geo E. Keeler, Tate, Ga; George C. Davis, Baltimore, Md; Mrs. R. Thomas, Jr. Miss B. Turvuter, Thomsylle, Ga; W. J. Jones, Winston, N. C; G. J. Turnell, Maddison, Ga; F. H. Steed, Palmetto, Ga; Miss B. Memillan, Mrs. J. W. Peddell; East Point, Ga; Joseph S. Hook, Adgusta, Ga; J. J. Smith, West Point, Ga; D. B. Harrell, Preston, Ga; A. Aagedonn, West Point, Ga; H. Meginnis, Birmingham, Ala; C. D. Russell, Savannah, Ga; Wibur F. Pre, Augnsta, Ga; Mrs. C. A. Hammond, Miss Carrie Hammond, Montgomery, Ala: Mrs. R. J. Powell, Miss Maybell Powell, Barnesville, Ga; C. F. Barth, Atlanta, Georgia; R. C. Johnson, Dahlonega, Georgia; J. Gorman, etty, R. Frisher, Newman, Ga; Dr. Lichtenstach, Atlanta, Ga; G. F. Fisher, agent Wilson-Rankin Minstrels, G. F. Elser, Maycoos, Ga; D. P. Hill, Dallas, Ga; M. T. R. Mark, W. Washingham, Ala; G. P. Falks, Waycoos, Ga; D. P. Hill, Dallas, Ga D P Hill, Dallas, Ga; W C Goodwin, Bristol, Ct; Jo

Atlanta, Ga; W L Murdock, St Louis, Mo.

At the Markham House: W F Gay, Ga;
Ja Linback, Chicago; A D Lipseemo, Clarksville,
Ga; W R Harroll, Atlanta, Ga; Thos P Trammell,
Cartersville, Ga; Mrs S E Finnelly, LaFayette, Ala:
Miss Susie V Brooks, Gadsden, Ala; Mrss Saille F
Lauler, West Point, Ala; W A Gridin, Atlanta, Ga;
J L Wilcox, Darien, Ga; T K B.com, Wasville, Ga;
J C Wagis, Augusta, Ga; J M Dountree, Macon, Ga;
T J Felder, Atlanta, Ga: John M Robinson, Indianaj olls, Ind: Henry L Hill, New York eity: Caas O
Hogan, Savannah, Ga; W E Hester, Baltimoto, Md; G H Walker, Ashville, N C;
J T Lavis and wife, Chambersburg, Fa; C Bode,
Athens, Ga; T S Hopkins, Taomasville, Ga; Mrs
Slorate, Augusta, Ga; R B Burjess, Ga; W J Comer,
Maysville, Ga: N L Hutchins, Lawrenceville, Ga; W M
Wikle, Cartersville, Ga; L B Moon, Senola, Ga;
M M George, Mrs Florence Johns, Ed Cox, Mrs Ed
Cox, Lithonia, Ga; G W Humphreys, Oriflin, Ga; Q Y
Barciay, Georgia; S Zellows, Florida; C Heall, Ga;
Y T Trammell, L N Trammell, Grifflin, Ga; Q Y
Barciay, Georgia; S Zellows, Florida; C Heall, Ga;
J P G. Boriss, L Campton, Miss S Stoney, Georgia;
J P Goorson, W C Phelps, Louisville; S W Hicks,
Georgia; Mrs H C Richards, Pottsville, Peansylvania;
L H Myers, A Fry, C M Roberts, Georgia; W B
Gurney, Americus, Ga; Thos P Trammell, Curtersville, Ga; J E Bhlack, Jonesboro, Ga; Chas P Pressly, Augusta, Ga; Penn Mitchell, Miss M Mitchel,
Miss O L Crawford, Acworth, Ga; John W Fowler,
S P Cooke, Le Baurg, Ga; W W Hooks, Lee county, Ga;
O Hayes, J D Jackson, G M Booker, J H Randell,
Lee County, Georgia; Ga; W Franker, Ga; Mm Wells, J
C Clark Smithville, Ga; S Frice, H A Jackson, Chas
F Forter, Leesburg, Ga; W R Hooks, Lee county, Ga;
O Hayes, J D Jackson, G M Booker, J H Randell,
Lee County, Georgia; A S Clay, Marietta, Ga; J B
Sutton, Georgia; W W Franks, Atlanta; Cal Stevens,
Georgia; G W Warmmack, Smithville, Ga; Miss J G
Youth, Mrs Hall, LaGrange, Ga; P R Yongs, Savannah, Ga; H G Youn, Leesburg, Ga; Ga; Miss J G
Youth, Mrs Hall, LaGrange, Ga AT THE MARKHAM HOUSE: W F Gay, Ga J A Linback, Chicago; A D Lipseeme, Chrksville

The Eagle and Phenix on Fire.

The Eagle and Phenix on Fire.

Columbus, Ga., September 1.—[Special.]—
At 1:30 o'clock this afterneon, a small are occurred at Eagle and Phenix mill, No. 3. It originated in the picker room, and when it was thought to have been extinguished, it broke out airesh in the mote room, adjoining. As the mill has a fire apparatus of its own, no alarm was turned in, but it was several minutes before a stream of water was thrown on the flames. The steam pump was so powerful that several attempts to get a stream failed, on account of the bussting of the loose, but when water was secured the fire was speedily extinguished. The damage did not amount to much.

An Old Can,

An Old Can,
From the Perry, Ga, Journal.
We saw last Saturday a tin oil can that Mr.
Till, of near Henderson, said had been in regular use in his family for thirty years. He
bought it directly after he was married, and on
last Saturday it was in Perry for the purpose
of being filled with oil. Mr. Till also informed
us that he has a lamp that has been in regular
use thirty years. and that the wick now used
in the lamp is the same that was purchased in
it.

Attempted Train Wrecking.

Attempted Train Wrecking.

From the Mineral Bluff, Ga., Gazette.

Some dastardly scamp attempted to wreck the construction train on the Marietta and North Georgia railway a few mornings ago at a point between Culberson and Notla river by placing iron rails across the track. He also made an offort to burn the treatic near the same place, but both of his henious plots failed. It is thought the guilty party is known and he may soon be in the clutches of the law.

THEY DO WRONG.

And Find Themselves Drawn into the Courts.

WORK OF THE POLICE OF THE CITY.

Arrested-Two Suspects Taken in-Other News Notes.

Sam Johnson, the negro man who was ar-rested day before yesterday because Fannie Maddox, the missing heiress, had not been produced, is still under lock and key at the

city prison.

A writ of haboas corpus will take a hand in the case today. Ever since Johnson was first approached about the girl he has denied knowing anything

about her, and has clung faithfully to his story. The negro's conduct, however, has been suspicious, and since day before yesterday Captain Couch has been thinking that Johnson has not told the truth. During the day yesterday, the prisoner sent for Captain Milledge, whose services he secured. The captain began looking into the case, and soon became satisfied that Johnson did not know where the child was. This morning the captain will serve the officers having charge of the prisoner with a habeas corpus writ issued by Judge Calhoun.

The Rioters Growing Scarce.

The Rioters Growing Scarce.

The Decatur riot is rapidly being forgotten, and the people of the village are again happy and quiet. The search for Prichett, however, is still going on, and will not be abandoned until it is positively known that he has left the county. Lovejoy and Gather, the two negroes who were arrested day before yesterday, are still in the city prison, but will be removed to the Fulton county jail. Next week the four prisoners will be taken back to Decatur for a preliminary trial. Duringithe day, Captain Ed. Cox pulled in another negro, who is supposed to have had a hand in the riot. The negro gave his name as Charles Weldon, and when arrested was working on Judge H. E. W. Palmer's place. Weldon admits that he was at the picnic, but claims that he was at the picnic is the search of the picnic in the shooting occurred.

They Were Acquitted.

They Were Acquitted.

A. Daus, the Alabama street wineroom man, was arraigned in police court yesterday morning, charged with violating the prohibition law. The case was made several days ago by Detectives Aldridge and Reeves upon information received through a letter. The evidence, however, would not hold out, and the defendant was discharged, Miles Worthy, the negro who was arrested night before last, charged with selling alcohol, was given a trial soon after Daus' case was disposed of. Worthy satisfied the court that the case was not a good one, and he was released.

A Convict Recaptured.

Jim White, who was sent up from Chatham county for ten years for burglary, made his escape from the Chattahoochee convict camps three months ago. The lessees offered a reward of one hundred dollars for White, and last night Patrolmen Abbott and Taylor found him on a Decatur street horse car and arrested him Immodiately after the arrest the negro was turned over to the lessees, by whom he was sent back to the camps.

Stealing From a Residence. Burglars entered C. J. Gregg's residence yesterday morning and stole a gold watch, a locket, a pair of bracelets and a hand satchel. The articles were in a trunk which the thief broke open. No one was at the house when the burglary occurred, Mrs. Greggs having just stepped across the street. It is thought that a negro woman who saw the lady leave entered the house immediately after she left.

John Young and Bres Zachrey, two suspects, slept in the city prison last night. Chasing a Leather-Wing Bat.

From the Wrightsville, Ga., Headlight. From the Wrightsville, Ga., Headlight.

Another lamp explosion at the Arline hotel a few nights ago. Some of the children, headed by the hired girl, were chasing a -leatherwing bat in the reception room, where there was a lighted lamp sitting on a table. In the exciting frolic after the bat the lamp was upset, and in falling, struck against the wall at a place where the plastering was off the laths. The barning oil rushed through the crevices of the laths and leaped up the inside walls. The alarm was given, and neighbors and friends rushed in, and tore away the plastering in order to reach the fire, and with a few buckets of water succeeded in putting it out. It was a to reach the fire, and with a lew water succeeded in putting it out. It was a miraculous escape, however. The Arline heavily assess to be exceedingly unfortunate in this tel seems to be exceedingly unfortunate in this line of accidents, as only a few weeks ago a similar catastrophe occurred in the same house and still only a month or so prior to that time the burning chandelier lamp over the dining table fell with a crash, creating great conster-nation and alarm among the household. In each instance, however, remarkable to say, no serious damage was done.

John Elder's Discovery.

From the Summerville, Ga., News. While digging a well on his farm above town last week John Elder made a discovery that may prove to be of great value. About ten feet below the surface there was found a kind of clay which when exposed to the air hardens and turns as white as, and perfectly resembles, chalk. Colonel Gamble says it is valuable for the surface of the surface of the surface of the same surface. manufacturing porcelian ware. It is to be found in great abundance, extending from ten feet below the surface to a depth of thiry

A Singular Coincidence.

A Singular Coincidence.

From the Athens, Ga., Januer.

Mr. Pink Price, of Farmington, is now the only living member of a family of eight boys. His twin brother, who resided in Panville, Virginia, died last Saturday, and when Mr. Welden Price, of this place, carried the news to Farmington, he found his father sick in bed and unable to go to his brother's funeral. Strange to say, all through life these brothers have been sick at the same time, and even to the day the news came from Virginia. Mr. Price is in his seventy-fifth year.

She Saved Her Son.

She Saved Her Son.

From the Jack on, Ga., Heraid.

Mr. Walter Bell, of Texas, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Cowan, of this place. Mr. Bell is a native of this county, having moved to Texas when a boy. There is a romance connected with this young man. While a very small boy living near Center, he fell in a well, and his mother at once began descending the rope, which broke, precipitating her into the water with her child. The brave woman caught her son in her arms and held him out of the water for a long while until assistance came. Doubtless the young man will visit the scene of his narrow escape from death and his mother's daring feat.

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In conjunction with usual approved remediat agents are employed the celebrated

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mproved Turkish, Russian, Roman, ElectricVapor, Chemical Baths, and all hydropathic or
"Water Cure" processes of scientific repute
and known value, together with Swedish movements
by steam propelled machinery and by trained
manipulators. Massage Pneumatic and Yacuum
treatment, etc., etc.

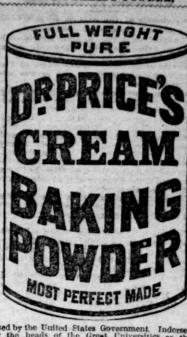
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especial boon for invalid ladies.

Yor pamphlet and references, etc., address

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ATLANTA, GA.

une 12-dly son wed fri fol r m by

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and cases of 3 dozen each. Schitz and Moreline Beers in Casks of 10 dozen and cases of 3 dozen each.
Orders sent by 6:30 train in the morning filled by the 1 p. m. train same day. Orders send by evening train filled next morning.
Oall at 23 Becatur street for blank orders or write ect and inclose postal note, bank check or curcy by express prepaid.

Sp dft

REAL ESTATE. G. W. ADAIR RENTS

STORES STORES STORES 238 Marie ta street le Warehouse corr

time to come in and make arrangement coming year, and be in time for the Pied I have a good demand for houses, and baving houses vacant come in and let me

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As this season. We will give you a ticket entitling you to a chance of securing a lovely set of DIA-MOND_EARRINGS, When you give your order a duplicate of it and a number of same will bel dropped into a box at our office, and on the first of next April, at 10 o'clocks. m., a little boy will unsea, and open the box and take therefrom one of the duplicates, the number of which shall take the Diamonds and the lucky holder can receive the Earrings immediately. This is no lottery or humbug scheme, but a method we have adopted to advertise our magnificent Jellico Parlor Coal. We will have the Diamonds on exhibition in a few days.

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ALEX. W. SMITH, Secretary.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily except sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Lenve Atlanta	6:50 am	7:15 pm	2:20 pm	8:30 am	6:00 pm	12 8:00 pan	1312301b 1
Arrive Hapeville						accunemu.	†12:30p 1
	8:20 am	8:45 pm	4:05 pm	10:08 am	7:55 pm	* 4200 pm	
Arrive Griffin	8:52 am	9:19 pm	4:47 pm	10:43 am		* 5:85 pm	
	10:25 am	10:50 pm					decisionen.
Arrive Macon	2:45 pm	9:30 pm					de consesses
Arriva Columbus	8:53 pm	4:26 am		The State of the			
Arrive Eufaula		7:25 am	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	The second second			
Arrive Montgomery via Enfaula.	7:12 pm	11:05 pm					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Arrive Albany	2:45 pm	3:08 am	3.20 am				-
Arrive Millen	2:08 pm	2.45		-			
Arrive Savannah	5:00 pm	0.10 811	***********	1			
	*************	**********	*************		-		***************************************
	#.58 mm	913-44 mms		The state of the s			Likes expenses to the
Arrive at Goodwater, Ala	7,00 pm	12.99 fan		feedings			
Arrive at Troy, Ala		A. OF SAME		I	barren	· commercia	Janean
Passengers for Carrollton, The	11:00 ant	0.20 pm	Cerseses teries	120000000000000000000000000000000000000	Durana 174	to Blakel	or Carton
Leave Sayannah	7:10 am	8:20 pm					
Leave Millen	9:40 am	11:15 pm	Timer certain		Concerne	**********	
Leave Montgomery via Enfaula.	7:40 am	7:25 pm			- Colones Contract		******
Leave Eufaula	10:49 am	40:13 pm					COCK! DRICKERSON
Leave Albany	11:55 am	5:05 am	1:00 am				exceeneement
Leave Columbus	12:45 pm	11:00 pm			-		*******************************
Leave Macon	2:00 pan	3:35 am			Lerensensensens		
cave Barnesville	3:27 pm	5:08 am					
Leave Griffin	4:01 pm	6:41 am	11:23 am	3.00 pm			4 1-00 DB
Leave Hapeville							1 Tree L
			accommentation.	***********			- Section
	*******	***********			-	-	* course or or or
Leave Goodwater, Ala	rato pun	6:50 am	*********				S. constitution of
Leave Troy, Ala	7:40 am.		************	and witness	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	deserted radios	To a contract of
eave Greenville	7:00 am	4:08 pm			Marie Committee	-	21:10 pm
Arrive at Affanta	5:40 pm	7:15 am	1:05 pan	9:40 pm	7:40 am	* 9:50 am	Company of the last
			a and Sav				

VOL. XIX.

CARLISLE AT OAKVIEW. Rumors Concerning His Visit to

the President.

A QUIET TAMFF REFORM TALK. Several Bills Said to Have Been Prepared fo Presentation to the Next Congress

-Mills on Randall. WASHINGTON, September 2.—The Evening Star this afternoon publishes the following:
"There will be a measure brought forward by the
darif reformers, as soon as congress convenes, which
will likely have the independent of the administrawill likely have the ind orsement of the administration. The president, secretary of the treasury, and
Speaker Carlisle have been considering the matter
since congress. I or need, and it is not improbable
that the present valid of Speaker Carlisle to the president, at Oakview, will result in the culmination of
their pian. It is possible that the speaker's visit to
Washington at this time, was probably for the purpose of consulting with the president upon this
subject. It is expected at the treasury department
that Secretary Fairchild, who is now on his vacation, will soon return to Washington. It is probable
that he comes to meet the president and Mr. Cartisle.

The result of the Allentown convention is qui antisfactory to the tartif reformers. They propose take advantage of the situation and present a pla for a reduction of the revenues. The plan bein prepared will conform strictly with the tariff res lution there adopted. As it is construed by the president, it will abolish the tobacco tax, but lead the whisky tax where it is, and will make a large

president, it will abolish the tobacco tax, but leave the whisky tax where it is, and will make a large reduction in the customs duties on the necessaries of life, in accordance with the president's otherances on the sub ect. An internal revenue feature is admitted as a compromise and will be tolerated only in connection with a very positive reduction of customs. There will be no acknowledgement of protection. It is likely that the reduction of customs will be more sweeping than Mr. Randall would agree to, though it is noped that the whole party can be urged to work harmoniously. Congressman Scott, of Pennsylvania, was in Washington shortly before the Allentown convention, and talked the matter over with the president and secre are Fairchild. Editor Singerly conferred with the president likewise, it will be remembered, in his yacht on the Potomac. The administration is fully committed to a strong attitude on the tariff. While there has been no general conference of a large number of men in one place, there have been important consultations between individual leaders and the president.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, who is to be chairman of the ways and means committee in the next house, is in the city and has had a conference with Mr. Carlise. The bureau of statistics has been called upon for figures on customs duties, to show just where the most effective reductions can be made, and how the revenues would be affected thereby.

Congressman Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, in an interview with a Post reporter tonight, says that he is preparing a tariff bill to be submitted to the next house. It will propose large reductions in duties on iron, steel, cotton and wool. Mr. Mills says he knows of no formal conferences going on among democrats over the tariff, but says that he believes the president wool. Mr. Mills says he knows of no formal conferences going on among democrats over the tariff, but says that he believes the president and Speaker Carlisle have held conferences on the subject, as have other democrats individually. He warmly attacks protection democrats and says that the president and the speaker of the house should force Mr. Randall and his followers to fall into line or be read out of the party.

CENSURING CLENDENNING.

Chicago Democrats Want the Postmaster Chicago, September 2.—After a lively meeting, behind closed doors, the democratic state central committee, to-day, by a vote of 13 to 10, adopted a resolution requesting the federal authorities to investigate the alleged connection of a well-known democratic editor, and authorities to investigate the alleged connection of a well-known democratic editor and postmaster, H. W. Clendenning, of Spring field, with a corrupt legislative printing "combine," and if, since the state senate report on the subject, he has upheld the "combine," he be immediately dismissed from office as unfit for any position of honor, trust or profit, under the present national administration. The resolution, likewise, severely denounces all alleged connection with the "combine" of Governor Oglesby and other republican state officers, who are supposed to be a cking renomination.

republican state officers, who are supposed to be a eking renomination.

A substitute and resolution, declaring that appointments and removals of federal officers should not be usurped or interfered with by political leaders was lost—14 to 9.

Before either resolution was put to a vote, a letter of protest, against the action taken, was

Before either resolution was put to a vote, a letter of protest, against the action taken, was read from ex-Governor John Palmer; also, a letter from Postmaster Clendenning, calling attention to the fact that the senate investigating committee has exonerated him. Clendenning denied the jurisdiction of the state central committee over his case and invited the complainants against him to present their charges to the postoffice department, at Washington, where they would be met and refuted. The reason for desiring Clendenning's dismissal, is stated by promoters of the resolution, to be that only in case he is deposed by President Cleveland can the democratic party effectively use the state printing steal against republican office-holders.

JOURNALISTS AT THE CENTENNIAL. Preparations Made by Their Brethren in

Preparations Made by Their Brethren in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia. September 2.—A meeting of the press reception committee appointed by the United States constitutional centennial commission was held at the office of the Daily News this afternoon. Nearly all of the daily and Sunday newspapers were repre-ented. It was determined to give a reception to visiting newspaper men from all parts of the country at the Journalists' club on the night of Friday evening, September 16, the club having tendered the use of its rooms for the purpose.

C. R. Deacon was elected secretary, and under direction of the committee, will be in charge of press headquarters during the days of the celebration. To him all visiting newspaper men will apply for registration and for such facilities as the committee may command for seeing the street displays and reporting events of the week. Editors who expect to attend the celebration in person, or whose papers will be represented, are requested to advise the chairman of the committee. M. P. Handy, editor of the Daily News, as soon as possible.

SOUTHERN DENTAL CONVENTION.

Importang Papers Read - Dr. Catchings Elected President. FORT MONROR, Va., September 2-The South-ern Dental convention spent the morning in listening to a paper by Dr. W. C. Wardlaw, of listening to a paper by Dr. W. C. Wardlaw, of Augusta, Georgia, on neuralgia; its association with dental lessons, and in witnessing the transplantation of teeth, by Dr. Younger, of San Francisco. The association voted to meet at Louisville, jointly with the American Dental association next August. The following officers were elected: B. H. Catchings, of Atlanta, president; J. H. Prewitt, Madisonville Kentucky, first vice-president; W. N. Morrison, St. Louis, second vice-president; J. Hall Moore, Richmond, third, vice-president; J. J. Crawford, Nashville, corresponding secretary; H. A. Lawrence, Athens, Georgia, treasurer. Executive committee—C. E. Edwards, B. Oscar Dodge, of Louisville; N. McL. Dodge, Jacksonville, Florida. About two hundred of the dentists will leave tomorrow for Washingentists will leave tomorrow for Washing-

TRUE GRAND ARMY MEN. They Condemn Any Disrespect Towards the President.

CLEVELAND, O., September 2.—Members of the O. J. Crane post, Grand Arny of the Republic, have adopted resolutions which declare:

That this post looks with disapprobation and consumation upon every and any demonstration of disrespect towards the legally constituted executive of the national government, the same being subvesive of the principles of the Grand Army of the Equibic, as set tooth in the constitution, article constitution, article and further than the department in its convention at St. Louis, will be such a firm as will demonstrate that the Grand army of the Republic is not an organization for the properties of the properti